

# Zia stirs up Shia and Sunni enmities

**TREVOR FISHLOCK**, Our South Asia Correspondent, discusses Islamic conflicts in Pakistan in the second of two articles on the making of an Islamic state.



Part 2  
Islamic conflicts

Fighting between the Sunni Muslim majority and Shia minority in Karachi recently sent a shiver through the Government of President Zia ul-Haq. Although the trouble was local and confined, there was concern that it was the inescapable by-product of the President's Islamization drive. In other words, there is anxiety that his determination to make Pakistan thoroughly Islamic is sowing discontent.

Since he came to power more than five years ago, General Zia has come to believe, like Oliver Cromwell, that his autocratic command is part of some divine purpose. His obsession with making Pakistan Islamic, rather than simply Muslim, has grown stronger. Sunnis make up about four-fifths of the population, but Shias are an important minority, not least because they are strong in the business community and tend to be better educated.

The President has already had to give in to them on the question of Zakat, a 2½ per cent tax he introduced as part of his Islamization programme. The Shias protested furiously that the Koran decrees Zakat should be paid voluntarily and not by government order. The President had to back down and the Shias are excused the tax.

The Government's relationship with Shias is complicated by the revolution in predomi-

nantly Shia Iran. The Pakistanis privately suspect that Iranians have been stirring trouble among Pakistani Shias but do not make public accusations because they want to maintain a reasonable relationship with Tehran. Pakistan is naturally concerned about what might happen to its volatile neighbour after Ayatollah Khomeini leaves the scene.

It is not only among Shias that Islamization is regarded with suspicion. Many women, too, believe they stand to lose much by the imposition of rigid Islamic standards. They have demonstrated to challenge both Islamization and martial law.

The brutality of the police in breaking up a women's demonstration in Lahore recently aroused the wrath of many men.

Because of the Islamization push, Islamic hardliners feel confident in demanding enactment of laws which discriminate against women. For example, it has been suggested that it would need the evidence of two women to equal the

testimony in court of one man, and that the death penalty should be awarded for the murder of men, but not women.

In Pakistan's universities Islamic fundamentalist students, strongly opposed to the emancipation of women, have done badly in elections. Nevertheless, conflict between hardliners and moderate and left-wing student groups continues to be a source of trouble.

Unruliness in colleges is one of the reasons for a damaging decline in the quality of college life and, as letters in the newspapers indicate, concern about education is deep and widespread.

Education in Pakistan is in a chronic position, and teaching everywhere is inadequate. The country spends less than 2 per cent of its budget on education, compared with nearly half on its military outlay. Literacy is only 24 per cent and in some parts of the country the literacy rate is falling. "Our tomorrow is being lost" is the refrain of complaints about education.

President Zia's critics complain that he emphasizes the penal aspects of Islam rather than its practical and social side and that a noticeable effect of his attempt to harness religion is the spread of hypocrisy. They say Islam is employed cynically to keep the people within a rigid framework.

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Zia grows more comfortable in the job, more sure of himself and somehow sleeker. "Oh yes, I'm an autocrat", he says with an affable smile.

General Zia has given Pakistan nearly six years of order, but Pakistanis remain feeling left out of the shaping of their country, still confronting the problem of what their country should be. Political expression is kept at a very low level. The President sees Islam as a panacea but, pushed too hard, it is an agent of disunity rather than the basis of harmony, and it is doubtful that he is strong enough to bind together Pakistan's disparate regions and classes.

Concluded

## Colombian quake relief 'blocked'

Bogotá (AP and AFP) - The Colombian Red Cross emergency relief office has said the organization received none of the medical supplies donated by the United States for earthquake victims.

The agency and a Government Minister both denied the supplies were being sold after Catholic church officials and witnesses said some of the relief-supplies left for distribution with the Colombian Army were being sold to the homeless in the stricken city of Popayán.

Señor Bernardo Ramírez, the communications Minister, said the information was absolutely false.

The United States Air Force delivered 6,000 tents and 25 tons of medicine and hospital equipment last Friday, 24 hours after the earthquake devastated the southern city of 200,000 residents, killing at least 240 people, injuring 1,200 and leaving up to 50,000 homeless.

The Red Cross has seen none of the medical aid, and the Army has said nothing about delivering it to the Red Cross, a spokesman for Señor Carlos Martínez, director of emergency relief for the agency, said.

He added that the Army had delivered only two dozen of the 6,000 tents to the Red Cross. The spokesman asked not to be identified because he feared retribution by the military authorities.

A spokesman in the office of Colonel José Garzón, director of public relations for the Defence Ministry, said reports that the Army was withholding distribution of relief were lies.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Popayán, Mgr Silverio Buitrago, said on Sunday that tents meant for the earthquake victims were being sold for as much as \$400 (£265). Dozens of refugees said they had been offered the tents for up to \$100.

Official sources said electricity and supplies of drinking water had been restored in 70 per cent of the city, and that mass vaccination programmes had prevented an outbreak of disease.

## Two left-wing papers face closure in Italy

From John Earle, Rome

The survival of two newspapers and a radio station representing different shades of Italian left-wing opinion is under threat - the Radical Party's radio network, and the Rome newspapers *Paese Sera* and *Il Manifesto*.

The Ministry of Post has ordered the closure in five days of the Radical's radio stations on the ground that they cover most of the national territory. By law, RAI, the state broadcasting corporation, has a national monopoly, and private radio and television stations should only transmit on a local basis. However, in practice several large networks owned by private capital operate throughout the country without harassment from the authorities.

"We will not give in to this Fascist operation" commented Señor Marco Pannella, the leader of the Radical Party commented.

*Paese Sera* yesterday appeared under the management of its journalists, in defiance of an order from the owners to close down for good at Easter. The newspaper, which once had morning and evening editions, used to be financed by the Communist Party, but last year it was sold to a company whose

ownership has remained unidentified.

The new owners announced plans to revive the evening edition and to station correspondents abroad, but sales plunged and last week came the abrupt decision to close.

The journalists, intending to continue to publish the paper under their own management, have appealed to the public for backing.

*Il Manifesto*, with a circulation of about 25,000, represents views to the left of the Communist Party. The editor was due to draw a cheque last week for 600 lire (£285,000) as a newsprint subsidy, allocated by the state to all newspapers according to their circulation. But on Good Friday payment of the cheque was stopped on technical grounds by the state attorney's office.

The newspaper says it can continue publication until the end of this month, and is meanwhile appealing for loans from political parties and the trade unions. President Sandro Pertini, who is on holiday in the Dolomites, has telephoned the newspaper expressing his personal solidarity and urging it not to give up the struggle.

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## FBI spied on Robeson 30 years

From Christopher Thomas  
New York  
The Federal Bureau of Investigation maintained a 30-year surveillance of Paul Robeson, the black singer and actor, including tapping his telephone; bugging his house and intercepting mail.

The FBI compiled a report of more than 3,000 pages on the instructions of J. Edgar Hoover, its former director, in which it concluded that Robeson was a member of the Communist Party and a threat to national security.

An army of agents and paid informants was enlisted to keep watch on his every movement. It received active assistance from the State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency, and intelligence groups from the US Navy and Army. Robeson's wife, Eslanda, was also kept under close watch.

Details of the surveillance are contained in official papers obtained by a publishing company in New Jersey under the Freedom of Information Act.

They show that between 1943 and 1967 Robeson was on the FBI's "custodial detention" list

of people to be detained within 24 hours in the event of a national emergency.

In 1950 Robeson was refused a passport because he would not sign a document stating that he was a communist. Eight years later the Supreme Court struck down that requirement, and Robeson went to London until 1963. He returned when the FBI conceded that it had no firm evidence he was a Communist Party member. He died in 1976 at the age of 77.

## Spanish coup trial Judges assert civil rule over military

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Acts committed by the armed forces will be judged for the first time since the restoration of democracy in Spain by the men who maintained that they had never taken part in any military uprising.

Señor Luis Buron, the Prosecutor General, appointed by the Socialist Government, will demand higher sentences for all except General Milans and Colonel Tejero who both received the maximum 30-year jail sentence for military rebellion.

Colonel Tejero, who is held in a naval prison in southern Spain, indicated yesterday through his lawyer that he was expecting the Supreme Court to quash his conviction.

Twenty-three of the 31 officers and one civilian who went on trial more than a year ago have filed appeals.

None of the accused will be present during the hearings likely to last about a week. But members of their families are expected to figure prominently among the public.

All those whose jail terms of three years and above are confirmed by the Supreme Court will be dismissed from the service after serving the sentence.

Counsel for both General Milans and Colol Tejero are expected to plead again that their clients acted exclusively from patriotic motives and in a belief that King Juan Carlos sympathized with their goals. The court martial accepted the former plea but rejected the latter.

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## Restrictions on solicitors

**Edwards and Others v Worboys**  
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Dillon  
(Judgment delivered March 25)

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Mr Peter Jack Worboys, solicitor, of Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire, against interlocutory injunctions granted by Mr Justice Walton on March 18, 1983, at the suit of the plaintiffs, the six other members of the firm of Neve, Son & Co, of Luton, restraining Mr Worboys until the trial of the action or further order, *inter alia*, doing any act or work normally done by solicitors for any person, firm or corporation who or which had been a client of the firm in the five years preceding March 31.

Mr Worboys, who had been a partner in the firm of Neve, Son & Co since 1969, had given notice of his intention to retire from the firm on March 31. He was entitled to do so.

Mr Michael Essyan, QC and Mr Michael Driscoll for Mr Worboys; Mr Gerald Godfrey, QC and Mr Martin Roth for the plaintiffs.

**LORD JUSTICE DILLON** said that there was a dispute between solicitors. Mr Worboys was a senior partner in the firm of Neve, Son & Co, which had offices at Luton, Harpenden, Dunstable and Hitchin. The partners were regulated by partnership articles which provided for retirement on notice. Mr Worboys gave notice of his intention to retire from the practice on March 31. He was entitled to do so.

The articles provided for three five-year restrictions on the outgoing partner from the time of his leaving: (1) not to practise as a solicitor within five miles of a partnership office; (2) not to do any work normally done by solicitors for any person, firm or corporation or firms of such offices; (3) not to do any work for any person, firm or corporation or which had been a client of the partnership within five years preceding the retirement.

The other two members of the court did not lay down any rule of law with regard to solicitors or others in a fiduciary position.

Solicitors: Penningtons, Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Lee Crowder & Co, Birmingham.

There was an exception for work for members of the retiring partner's family or for any bank, insurance company and specified associations.

Mr Worboys was in charge of the Harpenden office. His home was in Harpenden. He would like to start up a practice of his own in near Harpenden.

He had formed the view that the restrictions were too wide and were void. He had invited the proceedings at an early date for the parties to know where they stood.

The judge had granted interlocutory injunctions in the terms of each of the three restrictions and also against soliciting.

The judge had said that the question he had to determine on the application for interim injunctions was whether there was a serious case to be argued that the restrictions were valid. He was not deciding their validity.

It was accepted that the area restriction in (1) was valid but injunctions in respect of (2) and (3) were attacked. (3) was the more serious issue to be tried on (3).

It was agreed that there was a serious issue to be tried on (3) because it had already been laid down in *Oswald Hickson Collier & Co v Carter-Ruck* ((1982) 126 SJ 120; *Law Society Gazette*, April 7, 1982) that such a restriction was contrary to public policy and void.

That case had come on appeal from Mr Justice Jupp at an interlocutory hearing. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, who was concerned with a completely different term entitling the retiring solicitor to act for a client whom he had introduced to the firm, had said that a clause preventing one of the partners from acting for a client in the future would be contrary to public policy because there was a fiduciary relationship between them.

The other two members of the court did not lay down any rule of law with regard to solicitors or others in a fiduciary position.

The defendant did not inspect the advertisement before it was pub-

All they were saying was that there was a serious issue of public policy. That was what Mr Justice Walton had done.

He had accepted that there was a serious issue to be tried but that was a long way from saying that it would succeed. He took the view that there was an issue to be tried which could not be decided until the speedy trial.

He sought to protect clients by the words "without the consent of the plaintiff" in the injunctions and in the case of any particular client application could be made to the court.

The course adopted by the judge was very sensible and justifiable. It was impossible to say that the plaintiff would be bound to fail on section 23. The partnership articles excluded work for such a body as a bank.

The validity of a covenant was not to be tried by improbabilities which might fall within its wording; see *Home Counties Diaries Ltd v Siddle* ((1970) 1 WLR 526, 534).

His Lordship would not interfere with the judge's conclusion upon balance of convenience and whether damages would be a sufficient remedy.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, agreeing, said that *Oswald Hickson Collier & Co v Carter-Ruck* was no more than a decision that there was a serious issue to be tried on the law concerning the alleged unenforceability on the ground of public policy of a covenant which prevented a solicitor from acting for a client if and when that client wished him to act.

His Lordship would not express any view on how that issue should be resolved without full argument of a type would be quite inappropriate to the facts of the case. The earliest practicable date for the trial should be arranged.

The offending advertisement appeared on February 12, 1982, in the lost and found section. It stated: "Brass 12" long cylinder coffee grinder, lost from house on Hinckley Hill recently, of greatest sentimental value. Tel... £5 reward, no questions asked."

The defendant did not inspect the advertisement before it was pub-

## Advertising manager guilty of publishing unlawful advertisement

**Denham v Scott**  
Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice McNeill  
(Judgment delivered March 30)

An employee of a company which published an advertisement offering a reward for the return of goods which had been stolen and using words to the effect that no questions would be asked could be guilty of an offence under section 23 of the Theft Act 1968. The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held when dismissing the defendant's appeal against conviction by way of case stated.

Mr Giles Eyre for the defendant: Mr Christopher Tyer for the prosecutor.

**LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF** said that the *Oxford Journal* was a free weekly newspaper with a circulation of 125,000 copies a week. The greater part of the content was taken up by advertisements. The newspaper was owned and published by a limited company which employed the defendant as their advertising manager.

The defendant was one of two employees responsible for the publication and to whom the company delegated control. The defendant had overall responsibility for checking advertisements and for deciding which advertisements would be published.

The defendant did publish the advertisement and was the only person who could do so. As he did not do so, no publication could take place.

Accordingly, the defendant did publish the offending advertisement and could be guilty of an offence under section 23 and the appeal should be dismissed.

Solicitors: Laytons: Mr C. S. Hoard, Kidlington.

lised and had no knowledge of the fact that it appeared in the newspaper.

The justices were of the opinion that the offence was of a quasi criminal nature and did not require mens rea and that having regard to the degree of control delegated to the defendant, he could be said to have published the advertisement.

The judge allowed his statement unless it admission was demonstrated to be guilty under the section, which he had done.

The judge allowed his statement to be read at the trial.

The appellant admitted having received a cheque for £50 from Mr McKenzie and maintained that for work he had done on the hire-purchase of a Vauxhall motor car. He denied that he received at any time £400 or any other sum in cash from Mr McKenzie.

What had really happened according to him was that he and Mr McKenzie exchanged cars. He took Mr McKenzie's Vauxhall and gave Mr McKenzie the Triumph.

There was an element of all necessary documents and Mr McKenzie received every instalment of the hire-purchase instalments on the Triumph. To facilitate that he was given the paying-in book, only one paying-in slip within which had been used by the appellant.

The appellant thought that he was doing nothing wrong in that way. He had previously bought a Sunbeam vehicle, which he had repaid in full, for £595 from SDG Motors Ltd of Northolt, a second-hand Triumph 2000 car. He paid the first instalment and more.

The agreement provided that the car would not become his property until all the instalments were paid. Before then he had neither the right to sell it nor the right under the agreement to sell the car.

In breach of those terms, so it was alleged, he sold the car to one Michael McKenzie for £450. According to Mr McKenzie, who said he knew nothing about the hire-purchase agreement, he and his wife gave the appellant a cheque for £400 as a deposit and a little later £400 more. The appelleant gave him the car, its log book and MOT certificate.

The two men kept in touch with one another afterwards because the

## Judge applied wrong test

**Regina v Blithing**  
Before Lord Justice Watkins, Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Cantley  
(Judgment delivered March 29)

A judge applied the wrong test when exercising discretion in refusing to exclude a written statement which was heavily prejudicial to the defendant made by a prosecution witness who had died.

The judge refused to exclude the statement unless its admission was demonstrated to be guilty under the section, which he had done.

The judge allowed his statement to be read at the trial.

The appellant admitted having received a cheque for £50 from Mr McKenzie and maintained that for work he had done on the hire-purchase of a Vauxhall motor car. He denied that he received at any time £400 or any other sum in cash from Mr McKenzie.

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The two men kept in touch with one another afterwards because the

appellant did some repairs to the Triumph for Mr McKenzie. Their dealings with one another were described by Mr McKenzie in a statement which was put in at the commitment proceedings held under section 1 of the Criminal Justice Act 1972.

Mr McKenzie, who had been made the subject of an unconditional writ of habeas corpus, died soon afterwards.

The judge allowed his statement to be read at the trial.

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in his ruling, the judge referred to the observations of Mr Justice Ashworth in *R v Lindsey* ((1959) Crim LR 123), and said he was prepared to be guided by them. Thus, if it would be grossly unfair to the defendant to admit Mr McKenzie's statement, he would not permit it to be read although that might leave the prosecution without any evidence. That, he said, was not quite the position in this case because the prosecution could rely on the defendant's admissions.

The judge went on to say: "The defence take the view that they will be deprived of the opportunity of cross-examining Mr McKenzie and therefore injustice might result from the reading of his statement. It seems to me that that is something of a *non sequitur*; it may be that the difficulty arises, not from the reading of Mr McKenzie's statement, but from his unfortunate statement."

"But doing the best I can, and weighing up the whole matter as it appears to me at the moment, I take the view that, in all the circumstances of this case, it would not be grossly unfair to the defendant to permit this statement to be read."

While their Lordships had said they had been guided by the judge's observations about the defence view incompatability, they were more troubled by the test of gross unfairness which he clearly adopted in exercising his discretion to admit Mr McKenzie's statement.

There was, including *Lindsey*, no authority for it that they had been able to discover.

It was wrong to refuse to exclude such a statement unless it could be demonstrated that it would be grossly unfair to a defendant to admit it.

A judge's duty was to ensure that a defendant received a fair trial. He was unlikely to provide him with that unless he exercised his discretion to control the admission of evidence by applying the right test.

In a case such as the present, where a heavily prejudicial statement which could not be cross-examined could be challenged as being necessary to the prosecution's case under section 20(2) of the Criminal Justice Act 1976,

The application was opposed by counsel for the appellant, who had submitted on appeal that the statement was "grossly unfair".

The judge admitted Mr McKenzie's statement in evidence consequent on an application thereby for the provisions of section 13(3), as amended, of the Criminal Justice Act 1976, which were applied to criminal statements as the application depictions in section 20(2) of the Criminal Justice Act 1976.

The application was opposed by counsel for the appellant, who had submitted on appeal that the statement was "grossly unfair".

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Their Lordships profoundly disagreed with Mr Richardson's submission that the jury could safely provide from the evidence the answer to the question whether the appellant had acted dishonestly. The prosecution's case was that that was committed by the sale of the Triumph to Mr McKenzie. That case was founded on Mr McKenzie's statement. Without that the case founded.

The conviction had to be quashed.

An order was made for payment of costs of the appellant and the Crown out of central funds.

Solicitors: Somers & Leyne, Ealing. Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

On May 9, 1979, a belated attempt was made to rectify that omission by serving a notice which specified an assessment of £16,000 a year. An appeal by the tenant against the declaration that time was not of the essence was dismissed in January 1980. But there was still a dispute about whether the trigger notice was valid, and the landlord issued the present originating summons.

On the appeal the tenants had been content to confine themselves to the two propositions (1) that the delay in serving the trigger notice was unreasonable and (2) that, in particular, without any evidence of prejudice or hardship to the tenant, it was fatal to the landlord.

The question of how the contract should be construed and who could be a party in default might have deceived himself of a right to rely on the contract had to be treated as logically distinct and separate questions.

A landlord, in serving notice, is not entitled to the aid of the courts to perform the contract. He can exercise the right, which the contract, as properly construed, conferred on him.

If it was to be construed in the sense that time was of the essence he had no right to serve the notice. If it was not, then the right subsisted unless the tenant could show either that the contract had been abrogated or that the landlord had precluded itself from exercising it.

The tenant might do that by showing that the contract had been repudiated, for instance where he had served a notice calling on the landlord to exercise the right within a reasonable time or not at all and such notice was ignored, or that the landlord had precluded itself from relying on his right.

But there was no ground for saying that mere delay, however lengthy, destroyed the contractual right.

His Lordship knew no authority for the proposition that the effect of constraining a time stipulation as not being of the essence was to substitute a fresh implied term that the contract should be performed within a reasonable time and even if such a term was to be substituted the passing of a reasonable time would not automatically abrogate the contract.

Despite what Lord Salmon said in the *United Scientific* case (at p 951), his Lordship would suggest that even delay plus hardship to the tenant would not disentitle the landlord to exercise the right which he had on the true construction of the contract, unless the combination amounted to an estoppel.

The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Lawton concurred in the reasoning.

Solicitors: Bulmer & Davis, Merton; Stacey for Thomas & Thorpe, Minchenden.

Further Law reports, page 27.

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THE TIMES WEDNESDAY APRIL 6 1983

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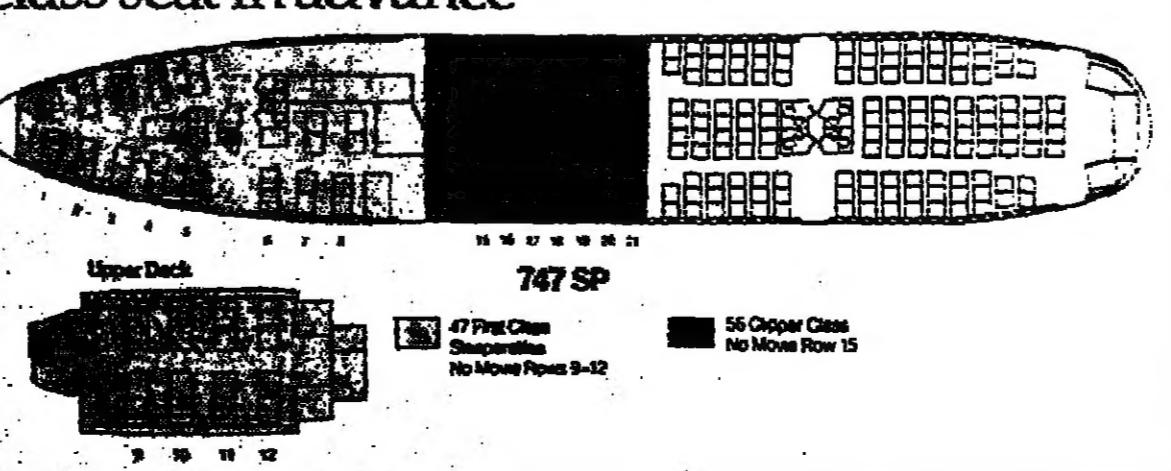
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## THE ARTS

Just suppose for a moment that we were living a century ago. Wagner is recently dead; we could have seen his *Parisi* performed for the first time at Bayreuth last year. Liszt and Hugo Wolf meet this month to discuss the future of music. Liszt advises the young man to try his hand at a symphonic poem, while he himself works at the weird keyboard meditations of his last years. Brahms will write his Third Symphony this summer. Elsewhere music burgeons in the minds of Tchaikovsky and Franck, Dvorak and Debussy, Borodin and Mahler.

They were giants in those days. Certainly the most devoted admirer of contemporary music - and I count myself to be pretty devoted - would find it hard to compile a similar list of 10 composers alive in the year 1983 and creating at the same level.

Of course there are a great many arguments to account for the

discrepancy. They range from the severely practical to the metaphysical, from the general damaging of western brains from lead pollution to the impossibility of making songs after Auschwitz and Hiroshima. They include also the talk nowadays of a generally accepted musical language, the commercial interest vested in the "classics" and the seeming indifference of most people to new music outside the general sphere of rock and jazz. As someone once said to me, why should anybody bother with contemporary music when there is so much Haydn?

But I wonder if all these arguments are not addressing a false comparison and a false problem. To belabour composers now for not being Wagner, Brahms, Tchaikovsky and the rest is to suppose that the Wagner et al. of 1883 were the same as the Wagner et al. of today. Of course they were not. A century has passed, and with it their music has changed, even if the notes have stayed the same.

In the first place, it has grown old. Music never really becomes old, because it is re-created at every performance, but at the same time

music always carries within it traces of its time, like any product of the human mind. It may be, therefore, that we need to project ourselves backwards if we are to appreciate, say, the operas of Massenet. It may be, too, that we miss much that had only passing relevance, that we misconstrue things that would have been abundantly plain to an audience of the time.

On the other hand, because music

is the most abstract of the arts it is also the most dependent on its own traditions, which means that music of the past has gained an immense load of meaning that was not available to its first listeners. And that meaning has been added by an army of composers, performers and critics. No spectator at *Parisi* in 1883 could have seen it as a gateway to so much in composers as diverse as Mahler and Bartok, Debussy and Richard Strauss. No one nowadays could fail to be aware at some level of the opera as a herald of things to come as well as a consummation of Wagner's own achievement.

The repetitions of countless performances, stored up in a body of tradition supporting any major work,

have also contributed a cloud of nuances, this at the start but now dense and still growing. Meanwhile critics and musicologists have similarly altered perceptions. It is entirely possible, for instance, that Wagner and Brahms would simply not understand much that is now being written about them in terms of psychological motivation and musical analysis. That does not render modern studies invalid. It just confirms that the *Parisi* and the F major Symphony of 1983 are not what they were a century ago, and are becoming ever less such.

If one wants proof of that, one only has to look at the original reviews, whose judgments and assumptions so often seem alien to the point of incomprehensibility. It is not that critics then were deaf or stupid, merely that they were remarking on experiences quite other from our own.

Perhaps, therefore, the lesson to be learnt from comparison with the past is not that the standards of composition have declined lamentably but that the complexity of musical appreciation has increased vastly (the audience is also very much bigger, but that is another matter). If that is the case, then it could be that we can only really be satisfied with music that has given whisks of increasing refinement. Boulez and Stockhausen may be tolerable by the 2080s. But by then when will Brahms and Wagner sound like?

Theatre in the United States II:  
Irving Wardle at Louisville

## A celebration of writers' lib

Jet-lag is nothing compared with the shock of moving from the Broadway theatre to the Actors Theatre of Louisville, Kentucky. New York theatre is a sumptuously upholstered WASP haven from the teeming, uncensored life on the streets. Downtown Louisville, despite all efforts to reclaim it, remains an urban desert where lone figures wander among the fortress-like buildings as might survivors of a neutron bomb. Set foot inside ATL, though, and all America is there from the beaches of Southern California to the snows of Minnesota, and local spectators find themselves rubbing shoulders with visitors from Haiti, Zimbabwe, Egypt and China.

This is my fourth experience of Louisville's annual Humans Festival of New American Plays, but the operation still takes my breath away, and I doubt whether any place on earth does as much to promote the work of living playwrights. ATL sifts some 4,000 scripts a year; administers commissions and awards; mobilizes subscription audiences and corporate funding; supports excellent casts with a Stakhovite design team; and then throws a three-day party showing off the results to the world.

Usually there are nine productions. This year there were 10, and, as one of them was too big for either the studio or the main house, the public were taken off by bus to see it in a carriage warehouse 12 miles out of town. On the door you were given a crumpled programme for Gary Leon Hill's *Food from Trash*, and then you took one of the benches surrounding a duplex apartment, an office and other simultaneous locations, all situated on an earth floor in the midst of a giant garbage dump. Periodically a white Lincoln sliced through the debris, not to mention the garbage truck itself - which had been built by Paul Owen's



The cold, detailed surface of *Sand Castles* (left), with Carol Shoup-Sanders and John Vennema; and Bill Smitrovich and Kent Broadhurst (as Running Joke) in the steamy excess of *Food from Trash*



room. And, while these fragmentary stories are taking shape, we observe the regular traffic of the beach: an elegant prostitute on the promenade above who keeps in touch with her tough, protective daughter by walkie-talkie; and a deranged Ancient Mariner figure who haunts the area, erupting into spasmodic violence and attempting to make it back to his home Australia by surfboard.

This production highlights the strengths and weaknesses of the Louisville operation. Its care with actors, design and stage-management are not matched by its care with texts which often suffer from long-windedness, action-stopping memory speeches and other correctable faults that nobody has bothered to correct. As a result it succeeds more often with short plays than with those of full length, and the productions most worth dwelling on come from writers who already know their business.

Most conspicuous among them is Adele Edling Shank (whose *Sunset/Sunrise* was the festival's 1979 star attraction), who has developed her own brand of Californian "hyperrealism" and who works in partnership with her husband, Theodore Shank, who had directed *Sand Castles* in San Francisco before presenting it to Louisville. The handiest analogy for a Shank play is a Hockney painting: a cold, beautifully detailed surface, addressed to the emotionally detached observer. If she is telling a story, it is one that began long before the first scene, which you overhear and try to piece together like a conversation from an adjoining table. Such, too, is the relationship between the holiday groups in *Sand Castles*, stretched out on the beach and making fleeting contact with the natives against the surge of the Pacific breakers.

A middle-aged husband strikes up acquaintance with a solitary blade-faced beauty, and then shuffles off back to the wife he is about to divorce. A girl picks up a monosyllabic boy "from the ocean" and arranges to smuggle him into her hotel

But the remarkable thing is that Benny the comedian does not run away with the play, which sustains an impassioned and closely argued debate on the ethical paradoxes of betrayal and revenge from which the two old men emerge as tragically divided equals. The play is no mere exercise in blacklist chic; it is moral comedy in the best American liberal tradition, and - together with the Mastrosimone play - it supplies the material for a superb acting partnership between Larry Block and Robin Groves.

Elsewhere in the programme, the most persistent American theme was the problem of the protest-generation and the generation of making it in the conservative Eighties. Patrick Tovat's *Bartok as Dog* follows the humiliations of a music-loving freelance photographer in his defeated attempts to sell out and take a humdrum office job. *Thanksgiving* by James McLure (author of *Lone Star*) brings a collection of erstwhile friends together to show off

their wounds, their glittering successes and their retreats down the corporate burrow. In Jon Jory's production, this goes along with a great bang, and then ran out of steam as the drunken thanksgivings aimlessly congregated around an oriental bridge to play party games and relate their sense of loss to the state of Western civilization. Susan Kingley, as a brusque career girl informing the Deity that the Bible could do with some sensible editing, redeems even the second act.

The most interesting of this group was Kathleen Tolon's *A Weekend Near Madison*, another reunion play in which a feminist folk-singer breaks her tour for a few days with some old friends in the wilds of Wisconsin. They are all "alternative" people, now at the midnight of youth and feeling a cold wind blowing. The atmosphere of Emily Mann's production is filled with panic and unacted desires. The Wisconsin wife (a non-writing writer) longs to get back to the fifth and junk eyes open.

The same spirit, alas, also infects the writer, who winds up the play first with a round of "goodbyes" then a round of "goodnights", finally leaving one character alone to switch off the lights in slow motion and fade out in the act of nibbling a biscuit. Louisville's American playwright's Mecca, but it could do with a hefty consignment of blue pencils.



Mary McDonnell masked behind radiance in *A Weekend Near Madison*

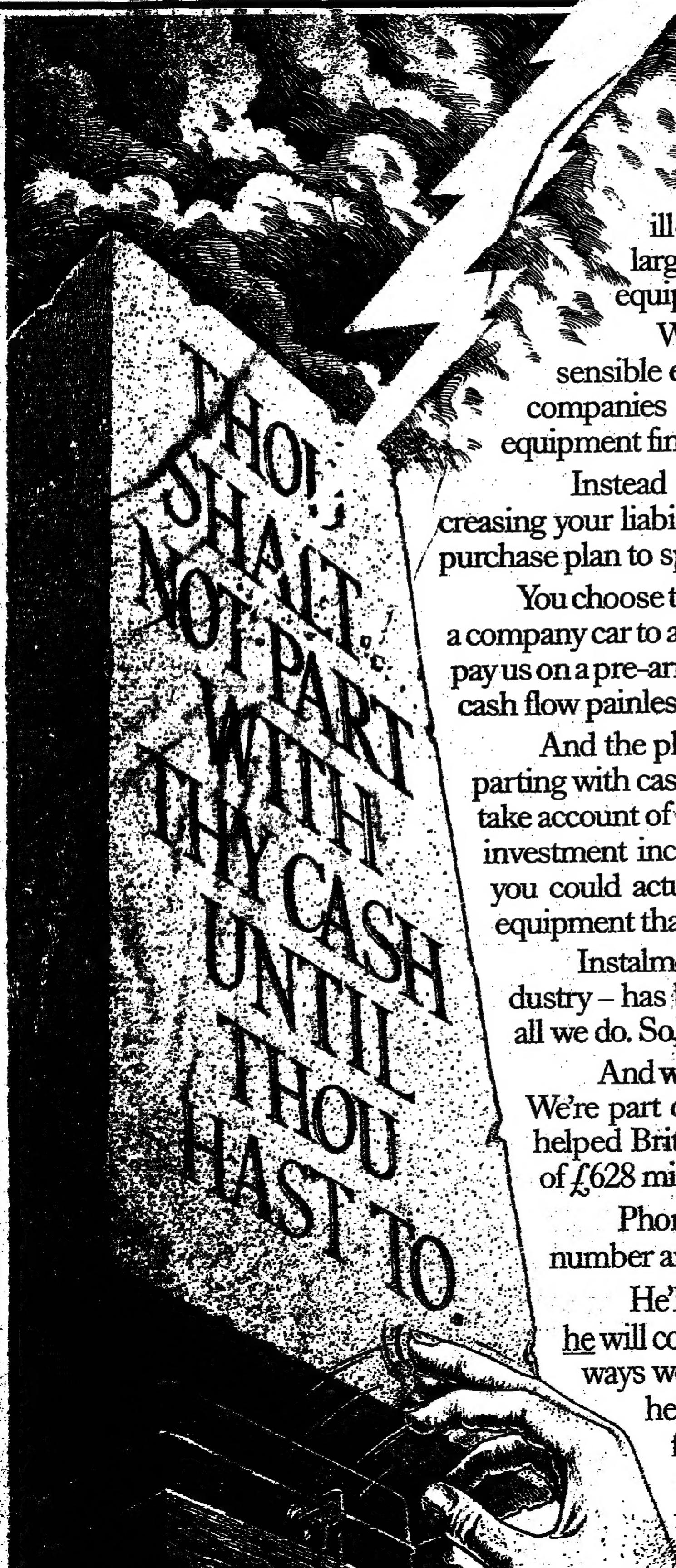
## London debuts

## Stamina and breadth of vision

In her debut recital in Western Europe the Armenian pianist Nelli Akopian justified her reputation as something of a Schumann specialist with her performance of that vast triptych the Fantasy in C major.

She had both the stamina and the breadth of vision to be able to negotiate this towering monument with comparative ease, whether in the tempestuous sprawl of the first movement, which makes the cycle as stormy and as visionary as a late piano sonata. At the other end of his programme he gave a remarkably clean but highly charged reading of Brahms's exuberantly inventive Handel Variations. Op. 126, revealing in the astonishing variety of mood which makes the cycle as stormy and as visionary as a late piano sonata. At the other end of his programme he gave a remarkably clean but highly charged reading of Brahms's exuberantly inventive Handel Variations. Op. 126, revealing in the astonishing variety of mood which makes the cycle as stormy and as visionary as a late piano sonata. At the other end of his programme he gave a remarkably clean but highly charged reading of Brahms's exuberantly inventive Handel Variations. 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## SPECTRUM

**On Yorkshire's famous moorland, Anne Haigh (left) is a member of a band of amateur archaeologists**

whose findings may rewrite the history of Europe's Bronze Age

# Stones that speak on Ilkley Moor

By Stan Abbott

For eight years Anne Haigh has meticulously scoured the 150,000 wild, wet, windy acres that are Ilkley Moor in search of the curious cup-and-ring marked stones that litter this peat and heather wasteland in West Yorkshire.

Her efforts – and those of her fellow members of the Ilkley Archaeological Group, who have invested an estimated 25,000 man-hours in their fieldwork and twice as long again cataloguing the results – seem almost insignificant in comparison with the three and a half thousand years the mysterious stones have guarded their secrets. Yet suddenly, in the space of a few weeks, the dream of every amateur archaeologist has come true for the Ilkley group as their work has suddenly acquired a significance that could ultimately require the rewriting of the prehistory not just of Britain, but of the whole of Europe.

The recent frenzy began when the group managed to persuade some of Europe's leading authorities on prehistoric rock art to visit the moor – visitors that opened the door to sort of backing required to mount a full-scale exploratory excavation. That dig, carried out in the winter's most atrocious weather and against a deadline imposed by the start of the grouse breeding season, will, it is hoped, yield the dating evidence to back up the group's contention: that the cup-and-ring stones, cairns, enclosures and

evidence of hut circles on the moor belong not to the Iron Age (about 600BC) as originally thought but to a much earlier Bronze Age.

Soil samples now with Leeds University Plant Sciences Department may provide evidence from pollen and carbon-14 dating that the settlement originated in about 1800-1400BC. While both settlement evidence and cup-and-ring stones are found in highland Britain from Dartmoor to the Shetlands, nowhere else is the evidence linking the two so strong as at Ilkley.

"If we are right, this really advances the knowledge of Bronze Age mixed-economy highland landscapes and it does so in an area that has been previously written off by British archaeology," Bill Godfrey declares.

While Mrs Haigh, aged 69, the widow of a medical missionary, has painstakingly recorded the details of 260 cup-and-ring stones, more than half of them previously unknown, Mr Godfrey, a 49-year-old charge nurse, has been the group's "cairnfind man".

The contention is that while the highlands may have developed more slowly than areas like the Thames Valley and the Downs, they nevertheless enjoyed their own Bronze Age, which may well have endured in pockets until the arrival of the Romans, sharing cultural links with places as far away as Scandinavia and northern Italy.

"If you look at the average textbook distribution map of prehistoric Britain you find the highland areas are rather sparse," Godfrey says. "We believe this skew in the distribution maps is largely due to the fact that people haven't been prepared to sledge it out in the snowstorms to find the evidence. It's been more fruitful for all these lovely professors in London and Oxford to do the rolling downs."

The Ilkley group's work has begun in adult education classes in 1975 and over the next few years the members set about training themselves in the skills of archaeology, such as fieldwork and surveying.

"At the end of the first four or five years' work in about 1980," Godfrey continued, "we were aware that we needed to test our ideas further. Over the last two to two and a half years we had been pushing to get some exploratory excavation work under way."

By the start of this year, that had led to West Yorkshire County Council agreeing in principle to release two staff from its archaeological unit for a short time and to the landowner, Major John Ingham, allowing the chosen site, a cairn selected because of its previously undisturbed appearance, to be excavated.

But it took visits from such distinguished prehistorians as Dr Andrew Fleming of Sheffield University, Peter Fowler, secretary of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments and President of the Council of British Archaeology, and Professor Emmanuel Anati of the University of Lecco in southern Italy to spur the council's decision to allow work to start.

Bill Godfrey admits that persuading Professor Anati, among the world's leading authorities on prehistoric art, was the result of rather a cheeky approach to him during a conference on British prehistoric rock carving at Glasgow University last month.

On the Monday following the conference Professor Anati was due to fly home via London, but the group managed to persuade him it was worth his while breaking his journey at Ilkley. They duly rebooked his flight via Leeds/Bradford airport; whose approach path passes over Ilkley Moor, to allow a four-hour visit to the site.

"Professor Anati wasn't quite sure at first why we had dragged him all the way across the moorland," Godfrey relates, "but he became more and more excited at what he saw."

Most significant was the striking similarity between the cup-and-ring marked stones found in Lombardy and Scandinavia and those on Ilkley Moor, chiefly the elaborately carved Swastika

stone on which the rings round the cup form a swastika shape virtually identical with the carvings Professor Anati had dated at around 700-1000BC.

The precise raison d'être of the cup-and-ring stones remains, to say the least, a matter for speculation: no fewer than 123 different theories have been officially advanced, covering just about everything from sacrificial altars to star charts to maps of the alder bush scrubland thought to have covered Ilkley Moor at the time.

Generally accepted theory is that Ilkley Moor in those days was – by contrast with the cautionary words in the popular

Yorkshire anthem – a place where one could safely venture "bab's ar" (without a hat), being some 4-5 degrees F warmer, and this has inevitably given rise to speculation as to what might have sustained the upland settlements.

"This would have made summer-time habitation of the moor very much more pleasant – quite nice, in fact," Godfrey suggests. "We believe that what we see on the moor is a mixture of summer pastoral settlement plus some kind of socio-religious/funerary use of the area."

Hopes that the excavation might provide immediate strong indicators proved ill-founded and it will be some

weeks before soil analyses are complete. In any event, the development of the highland settlements chiefly found also in Dartmoor, the Peak District, North York moors, Northumberland, Galloway, along the Great Glen, Orkney, Shetland, south west Ireland and Brittany, seems to have taken a substantially different course from those in the lowlands.

"The inter-relation between them is something we just don't know the answer to yet," Godfrey says. But the arrival of "quite large quantities" of worked flint in the highland areas where the stone does not occur naturally point to a fairly active trade – possibly involving hides and pelts – which evidence suggests was also carried out over long distances, where valuable items like Whitby jet and Scandinavian amber were involved.

Bill Godfrey believes the Ilkley Moor findings also serve as a valuable lesson for groups of enthusiastic amateurs up and down the country: "A lot of people wander around the countryside making their observations, doing a little bit here and there. They never get their information together and never consider it should be published. We started out not really knowing where we were going. It's only through persevering and researching that we have come to realise that the professionals aren't as far away from us as we thought they were."

Barbara Taylor Bradford, whose first story went for half a guinea, has just accepted an advance of \$8m for her next three novels

## The storyteller of substance



Emotions, says the novelist, speak louder than biology

me – you must finish *Voice of the Heart*." She finished it, she says, to keep grief at bay.

"When I was a child my mother encouraged me to read. I didn't have many friends, so I used to read. I'd read almost all of Dickens by the time I was 12. I didn't understand it, but I read it."

In fact she sold her first story when she was 12 – a magazine sent me a cheque for 10 shillings and sixpence and I knew I didn't want to do anything else." She ignored her parent's advice to go to Leeds University, and joined the *Yorkshire Evening Post* as a typist. At 16 she was a trainee reporter, and at 18 in charge of the women's page.

Within two years she was in London, first as fashion editor of the magazine *Woman's Own*, and then as a reporter on the London *Evening News*. After her marriage she continued to work as a journalist, specializing in design – "but all the time I was thinking about novels and writing bits of them, I must have done at least three." Finally in 1976, at the age of 43, she started work on *A Woman of Substance* and she has never looked back. Even *The New York Times* called it "extraordinary and absorbing".

It is already being made into a television series, by the same American company that persuaded the late Ingrid Bergman to portray Mrs Golda Meir – "they have a good record of doing things tastefully, and I had turned down all sorts of other approaches to do it." Negotiations are already underway to make another series of the new novel.

"The reason I am successful, I think," she says, "is that I write about emotion and feelings, which people are fascinated by. I don't write about sex very much. I'm not interested in biological details. Everyone knows what you do in bed."

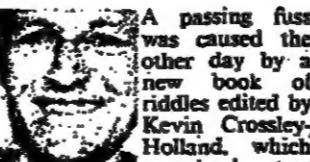
She mentions that her mother's last words to her were "I don't want you worrying about

England since to see her parents, who lived in Yorkshire when they died two years ago. Although her first novel was the story of a Yorkshire girl who struggled to become a successful businesswoman and succeeded, she denies it is autobiographical: "I don't think I'm writing about myself particularly. I am just trying to tell a story."

She mentions that her mother's last words to her were "I don't want you worrying about

Geoffrey Wansell

## Without the boundaries of good taste



### MOREOVER... Miles Kington

wheelchair themselves in the race itself. Organiser Chris Brasher quite rightly pointed out that a running race is a running race, and that the last thing runners want is to find themselves falling over wheelchairs, though in the prevailing spirit of good taste, he had to put very tactfully the notion that people in wheelchairs, however worthy, were not runners in the truest sense.

Now, it is one of the axioms of humour that the best jokes about minorities usually come from the minorities themselves. The funniest Catholic jokes I know were told me by Catholics. I remember with great pleasure George Shearing the blind pianist, telling Roy Plomley on Desert Island Discs of his stint in an all-blind orchestra and of the night, just before curtain up, when one of the saxophonists yelled: "Stop! I've lost my glass eye!" If you've never seen 15 blind musicians on their hands and knees looking for a glass eye, said Shearing wryly, you haven't seen anything.

Another wonderful blind pianist, Eddie Thompson, once told me that one of the saddest moments of his life came when he achieved a great ambition, and got to drive a dogcart at a furore. No sooner had he started than the proprietor turned him off with the words: "I'm not having a blind man on my dogcart; you might bump into somebody."

But the best of all blind jokes came from Stevie Wonder, the blind and black American singer/composer, who was once asked (or asked a million times, knowing interviewers) if blindness had hampered his career a great deal.

other at full speed in an attempt to commit mayhem. I saw a game in Canada recently which I still remember with awe, because both sides had taken against the referee, whom they considered to be far below standard."

"And what happened?" said Parkinson.

"They ran him over," said Bader promptly.

I wish Bader were still around to comment on Tony Banks. He would, I feel, probably support Mr Banks's insistence on having wheelchair athletes in the main marathon itself, on the grounds that a wheelchair athlete may not actually be able to win the race, but he could do an awful lot of damage.

And I wish I could hear Mr Banks's reply.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 32)

1	Flowing back (6)	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Blade (5)	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Type (4)	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Quarrel (8)	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Bedlam (8)	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Bedlam dwellers (3)	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Sheds skin (6)	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	Unskempt (6)	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	Seed (3)	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Wife's galibier (8)	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	Nightshift act (3,5)	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	Cheek (4)	12	13	14	15	16	17
13	Withdraw (5)	13	14	15	16	17	18
14	Disgraced (6)	14	15	16	17	18	19
15	Cuber (4)	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	Fierce fish (9)	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	Zest (5)	17	18	19	20	21	22
18	Solicits (5)	18	19	20	21	22	23
19	Ear part (4)	19	20	21	22	23	24
20	Greek letter (5)	20	21	22	23	24	25
21	Walker (5)	21	22	23	24	25	26
22	Anæsthetic (5)	22	23	24	25	26	27
23	Attraction (9)	23	24	25	26	27	28
24	Periods (4)	24	25	26	27	28	29
25	Invitation request	25	26	27	28	29	30
26	U.I.I.I.I.	26	27	28	29	30	31
27	Avoid (5)	27	28	29	30	31	32
28	Bond computer (5)	28	29	30	31	32	33
29	Ran away (4)	29	30	31	32	33	34

SOLUTION TO NO 31

ACROSS: 1 Asleep 5 Bright 9 Adopt 9 Ice pack 11 Telegram 13 Sand Cement 15 Adithous 18 Imam 19 Talcoid 22 Checkup 23 Along 24 Bren 25

DOWN: 2 Seal 3 EST 4 Philanthropic 5 Blew 6 Flaccid 7 Ratty 10 Kind 12 Curb 14 Zoic 15 Amateur 16 Disc 17 Beige 20 Clown 21 Skin 23 Aim

## WEDNESDAY PAGE

## JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

## Win, lose - or simply present the prizes

"Oh, by the way," said my sister, scarcely concealing a yawn, "this arrived today". She let an envelope flutter from her fingers. It contained a letter saying that she had won the first prize of a colour television set in a raffle. To be honest, she was very excited and delighted; she always is when she wins things, which she does with amazing regularity.

What is it that makes her win and not others? Not me, for example? The first time she won was when we bought raffle tickets in the church hall, and she got a terrifically large box of chocolates. When we shared a flat in London, she named Clement Freud's beard ("Name that beard") Guildensteren, and was awarded a gold-plated razor. Since she married, all sorts of little goodies have appeared in her house, not least a digital clock radio.

On the other hand, have never won anything in my life. I have bought enough raffle tickets to paper a theatre, and have entered all kinds of competitions (mainly the ones to win ponies or bicycles) but have never been mentioned even in the runners-up list ("a five silver record token and three free stickers"). My Premium Bonds (well, bond, actually) I have only the one) bring me no joy.

Now I am in the twilight zone where I frequently hand over prizes or massive sums of money to happy contestants. I usually wear a hat and a wide smile, and of course I am thrilled to be even a small part of the winning streak; but I think I should channel and capitalize on my sister's luck. I must get her back on to the "Complete this sentence and win your dream pony" lark. She does not want any more animals and I think she may give it to me.



*Being rich is no longer the burden it was.*

The postmistress in the village has already warned me about the new one pound coins: apparently they cannot be heard when they fall as they are so light. You can hardly find them in your purse as they are so small. Soon coins will become so weeny that we shall have to treat them like lemon sherbet: lick your finger and plunge it into your pocket and pick off the infinitesimal dots clinging to it that make up your pay packet.

On the evening of Good Friday, we watched the Bond film on television. I was on screen for almost 90 seconds altogether. It was the second film part I had played... but oh! in those days they made Motion Pictures. We, the Bond Girls, lived for two months in Mürren, in a huge gaunt hotel near the Eiger. We were paid £100 a week, a small fortune in those days, and I believe we had pocket money as well. Board and lodging were free, and as the generous stuntmen and crew often

## THE TIMES COOK



Salt and freshly ground black pepper  
85g (3 oz) butter, melted  
8 sheets phyllo pastry

Cut the oil in a frying pan and add the bacon. Cook it on a low heat until its fat has melted and is beginning to crisp. Chop the mushrooms in large dice about 1.25 cm (½ inch) square and add them to the pan. Turn them in the fat then cover and cook until they begin to give off a little liquid. Uncover the mixture, add the potatoes cut in smaller dice, season to taste, and stir on a low heat until the mixture is fairly dry.

The simplest shapes to make are triangles and cylinders and any of the following recipes can be made in either shape, or in coils or twists of your own devising. To make triangular pastries cut the dough, cutting a dozen or more layers at a time, into long strips about 7.5cm (3 inches) wide, or narrower for dainty cocktail canapé puffs. Then fold the strips into the joining self-sealing tricorn parcels shown in the diagram. When making cylindrical parcels tuck in at least an inch wide strip to seal the ends of each pipe.

Bacon and mushroom puffs  
Makes about 15  
1 tablespoon vegetable oil  
110g (4 oz) bacon, lean and fat, diced  
225g (8 oz) open mushrooms  
225g (8 oz) cooked potato

setting, moving the trays to the lowest position in the oven instead of lowering the heat. Lamb and aubergine puffs  
Makes about 15

340g (12 oz) aubergine

Salt

6 tablespoons vegetable oil

225g (8 oz) finely chopped onion

1 clove garlic, finely chopped

225g (8 oz) raw or cooked lamb

1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

Freshly ground black pepper

85g (3 oz) butter melted

8 sheets phyllo pastry

Cut the aubergine, without peeling it, into large dice about 2cm (½ inch) square. Salt them generously and set aside for about 20 minutes to allow the salt to draw liquid from the flesh. Rinse the cubes and dry them.

Heat half the oil in a frying pan and fry the bacon until it is tender but not browned. Stir in the garlic and fry for a moment more. Take the onion and garlic out of the pan, leaving behind as much of the oil as possible. Add the remaining oil to the pan and when it is hot, fry the aubergine until it is tender. Stir frequently to stop it sticking. Return the onion to the pan and add the meat cut in small dice, or minced. Season the mixture with cinnamon, more salt if needed, and plenty of pepper. Cook it only as long as the meat

Lay one strip of dough on a board and paint it with melted butter. Fill and fold it as shown in the diagram then paint both sides of the parcel with butter. Lay it on a greased baking sheet. Continue making the remaining puffs in the same way.

Bake the pastries in a preheated oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) for five minutes, then lower the heat to moderately hot (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) and continue baking for five to 10 minutes more, or until the pastries are crisp and golden. If you are making several batches at one time, keep the oven at the latter

requires to be done, then use the mixture to fill the pastry and bake as directed in the previous recipe.

Curried vegetable puffs  
Makes about 15

4 tablespoons vegetable oil

170g (6 oz) onion, finely chopped

2 cloves garlic, finely chopped

1 tablespoon ground coriander

½ teaspoon ground ginger

½ teaspoon ground chilli

340g (12 oz) cooked potato, diced

4 spring onions, finely chopped

4 tablespoons chopped parsley or coriander leaf

Salt

85g (3 oz) butter, melted

8 sheets phyllo pastry

Cut the oil and fry the onion until tender. Stir in the garlic and spices and stir fry for a moment or two more before adding the potato. Fry and stir the mixture for a little longer then remove it from the heat and stir in the spring onion and parsley. Season it to taste with salt. Fill the pastry and bake as directed in the first recipe.

Spiced lamb twists  
Makes about 10

225g (8 oz) cooked lamb

55g (2 oz) fresh breadcrumbs

2 tablespoons chopped spring onions

2 tablespoons chopped parsley

Heat the oil and fry the onion until tender. Stir in the garlic and spices and stir fry for a moment or two more before adding the potato. Fry and stir the mixture for a little longer then remove it from the heat and stir in the spring onion and parsley. Season it to taste with salt. Fill the pastry and bake as directed in the first recipe.

Baklava  
Makes about 20 pieces

450g (1 lb) blanched almonds

85g (3 oz) caster sugar

1 orange

1 teaspoon ground cloves

1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

Linda Broad

Heat the oil and fry the onion until tender. Stir in the garlic and spices and stir fry for a moment or two more before adding the potato. Fry and stir the mixture for a little longer then remove it from the heat and stir in the spring onion and parsley. Season it to taste with salt. Fill the pastry and bake as directed in the first recipe.

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## New leaf

The first publishing house to reject the new package of terms for writers drawn up by the Society of Authors and the Writers' Guild are Jonathan Cape and Bodley Head. In both cases there is an element of poaching turning gamekeepers. Before David Machin became Bodley's managing director he was the society's secretary. Cape's chairman, Graham Greene, is also chairman of the *New Statesman*. Surely he cannot think all writers do as well from their public as his uncle in the south of France.

## Tables turned

It was a scandal of the recent Bafta awards that no sooner were they presented than three of the heavy bronze prizes were stolen. One has now been returned - by a contrite BBC-TV raiding party. ITN's Michael Nicholson and the BBC's Brian Hanrahan shared the Richard Dimbleby prize for their television reports from the Falklands, but it was to Nicholson that Princess Anne handed the mask. Bafta has since agreed to give another to Hanrahan, whose assignment to Hong Kong would have made a friendly sharing arrangement between the two even less likely, but so outraged was Peter Woolf, the head of BBC-TV news, on the night of the ceremony that he sent a couple of BBC men to snatch the prize from the ITN table. They have now sent back the mask they grabbed - because they realize they took it from the wrong table.

• A common sight on lapels at the Barbican's Mostly Mozart Festival is a badge declaring: "I'm with the Wolfgang".

## Out of sight

Sir Lawrence Gowing, whose retrospective exhibition at the Arts Council's Serpentine Gallery is to visit Newcastle, Hull and Plymouth later this year, is anxious to trace a dozen or so pictures he sold in the 1940s and '50s which have disappeared without trace. Mostly landscapes, four are known to have been sold to military men, but army records have been searched without success. On the other hand, no sooner had the exhibition at the Serpentine opened its doors for the press view than a little old lady came in and said she was keen to see the show because "I've got one of him." To her embarrassment, when Arts Council officials pounced on her for more particulars, she could not remember what her picture was called.

• Just in case you think our misprints have no rivals, how is this from the Country Life review of Siegfried Sassoon's war diaries? "It was the terrific impact of the Western trou that turned him from a verifier to a poet."

## London love

Americans are incurably romantic. Yesterday John Bryson, award-winning photographer for *The Sunday Times*, married Nancy Guidi, sometime star of *Abbot and Costello meet the Invisible Man* who also once shared a billing with Francis, the talking mule. They have been living together for years, but getting married was not the romantic bit that was coming all the way to London to do it. Bryson, a villainous actor himself, has suffered gruesome fates in various Sam Peckinpah movies, yet harbours the softest of spots for our grimy capital. He and his wife treated some friends last night to dinner at the Connaught, which they touchingly consider "the best hotel in the world". I find it all quite affecting, and hope they live happily ever after.

## Black power

I must have underestimated the pulling power of Channel 4. Its all-black situation comedy series, *No Problem*, has made full heroes of the three stars, Malcolm, Frederick, Chris Tummings and Victor Romeo Evans. The Theatre Royal, Stratford East, where the trio are now appearing in *Welcome Home, Jacko*, is nightly besieged with wildly enthusiastic black teenagers. Tummings' shirt has been torn from his back. To accommodate the tumult when Malcolm, Frederick makes his entrance on stage, the play has had to be rewritten so that it happens just before the interval curtain. And, to protect the theatre's main entrance and bar trade from mobs of autograph hunters, the management has been obliged to create a stage door. The theatre has never had one before.

• Capitalism resurgent: the former Communist Party headquarters in King Street, Covent Garden, is being converted to become a branch of the Midland Bank. It opens in the autumn.

Port Stanley football team are playing an unusually busy list of fixtures in patriotic red, white and blue strip supplied by a Midlands firm. Their previous kit was stolen when the Argentines invaded but, says the club captain, Tony Chater: "We did not mind because it was light blue and white, the Argentine national colours, so we did not particularly want it anyway."

PHS

Anthony Bevins examines the figures in Foot's 12-point plan

## How will Labour get out of this pension muddle?



Michael Foot: his plan would cost £3,000m a year

Peter Shore: only £500m left for pension increases

and a married couple £225 a week. We shall make this good at the first opportunity." To do so would cost £3,000m.

But just one week later, Mr Shore made a pre-Budget economic statement in which he said: "We must start to make good now the amount by which pensioners have fallen behind the movement in other earnings". His press notice said that Labour would care for the pensioner by "making progress on the restoration of the link between pension and earnings". When pressed, Mr Shore spoke of a one-third down payment. (Cost £165m.)

He also said that he would double the Christmas bonus to £20 (cost £106m), increase the death grant to its 1949 real level (from £30 to £200 at a cost of £120m) and cancel the 2 per cent clawback.

Mr Shore then disclosed that his overall costing for "benefits and pension increases" was £22,000m in a full year. But his promised increases in benefits included the extra £2 a week on child benefit (cost £1,100m)

and the introduction of long-term supplementary benefit rates for the one million who had been out of work for more than a year (cost £400m).

Simple subtraction indicates that

But then Mr Brynmor John, the shadow cabinet minister with responsibility for social security, and Mr Rooker issued a joint statement saying they had costed the first, full-year pledge to pensioners at £3,000m, and Mr Foot last week confirmed that figure at the launch of the campaign document.

It has been explained to *The Times*, with great patience and forbearance, that Mr Foot is leader of the party and that what he says is the twelfth point in Mr Foot's plan: "We shall give a television licence to pensioners free of charge." That would cost £250m. But the commitment has now been clarified in the body of Labour's campaign document, which states: "We shall phase out the television licence for pensioners, during the lifetime of the Labour Government." Thereafter, all, a difference between a jewel and a 12-point plan.

That remains then, one final

twelfth point in Mr Foot's plan: "We

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pensioners. Mr Foot, therefore, either intends to increase Mr Shore's budget or plans to cut back on the proposals to increase public spending and restrain industrial costs.

Assuming that Mr Foot defends the jewel, Mr Fowler has done a public service in providing official figures which indicate the areas of Labour economy.

It would appear that Government and Opposition are agreed on certain elements of Mr Foot's 12-point plan. Both sides agree that it would cost £500m to upgrade pensions by £1.45 for single; £2.25 for married pensioners to make good the lost earnings link.

It is also agreed that it would cost £115m to restore the future link between pensions and earnings, for every percentage point earnings rise above prices, £1.06m for a £20 Christmas bonus; £80m to £90m to reduce women's age allowance to 60; £120m for a £200 death grant for all; and £100m to introduce a nationwide, off-peak, concessionary fares scheme for pensioners.

Mr Fowler has also estimated that it would cost another £500m to pay existing supplementary benefit extra heating additions of £1.90 per week to all pensioners to match the commitment "to ensure that no pensioner has to go short of the heating they need".

That would leave £1,500m for Labour's four remaining pledges to improve the position of today's pensioners who will not benefit from the introduction of the earnings-related pension scheme, to "begin the progressive reduction of men's retirement age to 60"; to give more adequate protection to occupational pensions from the effects of inflation; and to reform "the harsh supplementary benefit rules introduced by the Tories."

It would cost an estimated £400m to reduce men's retirement age by one year; the basic extent of Labour's commitment over the lifetime of the Parliament.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## QUALITY CARDIGANS

When the Home Office drafted the Bill which became the Television Act 1954, its officials could not in their wildest flights of fancy have imagined the bizarre spectacle of the TV-am story almost 30 years later. In those days it would have been inconceivable that a former Ambassador to Washington would have teamed up with showbusiness "celebrities" to change the early morning habits of the nation. A combination of Sir Oliver Franks, as he then was, and Mr Hugh Green would have been material for an Ealing Comedy rather than a serious broadcasting and commercial enterprise.

There is a more serious aspect to the statutes governing independent television in the context of the Independent Broadcasting Authority acting as a watchdog while Mr Jonathan Aitken, MP, tries to pick up the pieces left by Mr Peter Jay and Mr David Frost. The Television and Sound Broadcasting Act grants the IBA enormous powers as a disburser of franchises. They provide very little guidance as to what can be done if an unfranchised operation fails but does not transgress the statutory requirements of political impartiality, taste or decency.

The IBA clearly does not consider closure and rebirth under another franchisee to be in option. Nor should it. To do so would be premature. Other examples, London Weekend Television in the early 1970s comes to mind, recovered after a very shaky start, with franchise renewal from the IBA the annual certificate of lasting faith. Equally, the authority could not ratify any emergency in knockdown shape by Mr Aitken merely in the hope that headline-catching, energetic drama at TV-am will melt

other section 3 (1) of the Act in "general provisions as to programmes" clause, the body has a duty to satisfy that "programmes maintain a proper balance in their matter and a high general

standard of quality". That represents a charter for investigation. The authority must monitor developments at Camden Lock. Like a constitutional monarch, it can advise and warn. Above all, the good and great of Brompton Road must insist that there can be no slide into sugar-coated, substance-free, audience-building breakfast fare.

The difficulty here is that the early weeks of "Jaybreak", as the station was dubbed, ascended no real heights from which there can be a subsequent fall. If ever there was a gap between pretension and performance it was the abyss between the stated aims of the TV-am consortium's bid and what it delivered. The story makes sad reading. Granting TV-am the franchise in December 1980, Lady Plowden then chairman of the IBA (since succeeded by Lord Thomson of Monifieth) said that of all the bidders TV-am offered the highest promise, despite the proven strength of its nearest rival, Independent Television News. At every opportunity Mr Jay preached his "mission to explain" like a John the Baptist of the airwaves. From the start, there was a paradox in that in spite of his five, glittering flagship presenters, there was insufficient emphasis on hard news and current affairs broadcasting which might have turned Mr Jay's word into flesh. TV-am's news coverage has been poor rather than pathfinding. Mr Jay, though an accomplished writing journalist himself, lacked the editor-manager skills to pick the right evangelists to carry out his mission.

For other causes of its crisis TV-am is not responsible. The IBA by prohibiting a faster start allowed the BBC to attack the market with *Breakfast Time* two weeks before Camden Lock began transmitting. In the United States, NBC's Today had some 20 years to establish itself before a serious challenge was mounted. Why the BBC decided to devote £6m to its alternative is another matter. It could be spaghetized as evidence of a lack

of clear purpose and corporate identity in Broadcasting House, in that it was wishing to demonstrate incompetence rather than sticking to its particular last. The BBC already had a secure place as breakfast time market leader with its highly successful and serious *Today* programme on Radio 4. The haste which characterised its move into breakfast television suggested an over-zealous regard for thumping the competition, and a rather cavalier attitude towards its paymasters, the licence-holders. The BBC was launching a pre-emptive strike, and the level at which it pitched its programme made it hard for TV-am to compete successfully for viewers and to honour its prospectus.

TV-am also misread the market. It was not to know that the consumers of breakfast broadcasting preferred cardigan-gowned comfortable middle-age to self-regarding, tinselled celebrities, though the wit and sharpness of Mr Brian Redhead and Mr John Simpson on *Today* showed that the wearing of pullovers is not a stigma of stodginess.

Mr Aitken may surprise us all. He is a more serious man than his Camden Lock image would suggest. In some of his Parliamentary campaigns, most notably his attempts to reform the Official Secrets Act, he has been both well briefed and brave in going against the grain of his own party. In his day he was a good television journalist, part of the stable groomed by Mr Donald Baverstock. He could well show that quality is not incompatible with a steady following. The guidance he gives to his new appointees and old presenters in the next few weeks before resuming his political career will be crucial. Lord Thomson and the IBA should look to their statutes, scrutinise his every move and show him in the direction of quality and virtue. With luck, the past few weeks at Camden Lock will turn out to have been a hiccup rather than a death cattle.

The rights and privileges granted under the 1676 Charter have been eroded, by successive Acts of Parliament to the extent that our present passports are virtually meaningless. In any case emigration to Britain is no longer permitted. In addition to economic aid we want full British citizenship. As Mr Croft says, we have a completely British way of life here so prospective emigrants would have no difficulty fitting into British society, unlike the ethnic minorities from the independent territories who emigrate to Britain.

There would be no danger of a mass exodus to Britain; most of us love our island paradise in spite of its failings; but those who settled in Britain would at least contribute to future gains-in-aid.

Yours etc.  
STEDSON GEORGE,  
St Helena,  
South Atlantic.  
March 31.

## Role of civil defence

From Mr John Weatherill

Sir, Supporters of civil defence seem consistently confused about its opponents' arguments. It is not simply that civil defence would necessarily be worthless at all levels of nuclear exchange in war, and certainly not at any conventional level in a prospectively major war.

The substantive argument is that civil defence - seriously implemented - automatically would fill the classic preparatory role at this crucial time. War would thus be seen to be that much more imminent, and the people that much more conditioned to acceptance of the near-inevitable (in current popular parlance, the nuclear threshold would be lowered). Security would thus be reduced, the trend towards war having been strengthened and the people's will - or ability - to resist the trend proportionately weakened.

The common counter to this argument, that civil defence serves only to reinforce deterrent strategy, needs to be viewed in the context of that strategy as a whole. The upward spiral of arms and the unceasing research at vast cost have long been justified as part of it, as has been our

declared will to use nuclear forces in need (first use). Although the strategy has apparently worked there is growing scepticism about its continuing credibility and of the official will to come to terms with this problem.

The scepticism is manifest in the vastly expanding anti-war movements in America and Europe, movements which embrace the legal and medical professions, the churches, even sections of the Conservative Party and members of the military establishment, as well as CND and the Greenham Common women.

But even more significant, the anti-war movements also embrace the physics community, the very people responsible for unleashing the power of which the world now stands in fear. The responsibility has thus also fallen on that community to educate the people and alert them to the full and irrevocable consequences of even a supposedly limited nuclear war, as well as to the reality of that abstraction, "trend towards war".

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN WEATHERILL,  
Wylde Head,  
Kington, Wiltshire.

## Building reliability

From Mr G. Graham

Sir, Charles McLean (Spectrum, March 28) did not mention that the record for reliability in private-sector house building is much better than in other parts of the construction industry. Independent actuaries confirm that major structural defects are down 50 per cent from comparable levels in 1974.

This is because of the National House-Building Council's improved minimum requirements, its "Pride in the Job" campaign and other factors.

I write only because it is discouraging for an industry which has done much to improve its standards not to have its efforts recognised.

Yours faithfully,  
G. GRAHAM,  
London Director,  
National House-Building Council,  
55 Portland Place, W1.

## Poland and the West

From Mr S. Janicki

Sir, Mr Hatt (March 21) listed for us the territories which became victims of Soviet invasions and subsequent occupation. The Soviet task was made easier by a powerful ally of theirs during the second world war.

Although the United States attempts nowadays to lead a crusade against the Soviet Union, it was President Roosevelt who actually created the conditions favourable for Soviet communism which was able to expand and grow to its present strength on the basis of United States support and material assistance during the last war. To pacify Stalin the Americans allowed the Soviet Union to invade and occupy the territories of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, some of the German territories now called "East Germany" and, of course, Poland whose people were betrayed in every sense of the word.

Limits such as Mr Hoggart proposes would kill the private cable industry very quickly - which may be his intention, of course. What we understand to be the Government's intention to link franchise length to technological sophistication strikes us as very reasonable, given that the time span envisaged is at least from 10 to 20 years.

Yours faithfully,

BARRY ASKEW,  
Managing Director,  
Cable North West Ltd,  
c/o 11/12 Theatre Street,  
Preston,  
Lancashire.  
March 30.

It was because of the German invasion of Poland that the second world war began. Great Britain, France and Poland had a pact of mutual assistance. In case of invasion by any European power against any of the three signatories the other two had an obligation to commence hostilities against the aggressor and reinstate the political and physical status quo which existed before the invasion.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Cautious view of lead's effects

From Miss Marjorie Smith and others

Sir, An investigation we have recently completed, but which is not so far published, has been the subject of some comment both in the press and on television. We are writing to clarify our views on its implications for the "lead in petrol".

The research was carried out over a period of more than three years, to assess the effects, if any, of lead on children, taking social factors into account to a greater degree than had previously been possible.

The results of the research, which were announced at a meeting of the Association for Child Psychology and Psychiatry, in London, in January, showed that social factors were indeed an important element in the equation between lead and intelligence. Once the effect of social factors is removed from the equation, differences in performance between children with higher and lower lead levels were substantially reduced to a level that was not significant statistically.

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## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

#### WINDSOR CASTLE

April 5: By command of The Queen the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) called upon The Sultan of Oman in London this afternoon and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed His Majesty on his arrival in this Country.

Lady Ann Smith has succeeded Mrs John Dugdale as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

#### YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE

April 5: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron of the Samaritans, this morning visited the Samaritan Centre at King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mrs David Naylor was in

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a service for the Order of the Garter in St George's Chapel, Windsor, on June 13.

Lord Frederick Windsor, son of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, is four today.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a reception held at the Intercontinental Hotel, London, on June 6 in aid of the British-American Arts Association, on the occasion of the "Bond Street Salutes Fifth Avenue" celebration to mark the twinning of the two streets.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Heribert Barlow will be held at Westminster Abbey at 5 pm on Friday, June 3, 1983. Those wishing to attend are invited to apply for tickets from the Registrar, the Chapter Office, 20

Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, by not later than Friday, May 20. Tickets will be posted on Friday, May 27.

A memorial service for Mr Lanzing Roper will be held on Thursday, April 21, at noon at St Mary's church, Paddington Green, W2.

#### Birthdays today

Miss Joan Carlyle, 52; Mr Bernard Carter, 63; the Right Rev Dr A. G. Charles-Bowring, 62; Admiral Sir Julian Fisher, 73; Mr Julian Fisher, 66; Mr Willis Hall, 54; Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Hopkins Hallen, 82; Dr David Ingram, 56; Sir Philip Moore, 62; General Sir Frank Parker, 68; the Duke of Northumberland, 69; the Rev Ian Paisley MP, 57; Mr André Previn, 54; Lord Winterbottom, 76; the Most Rev Dr Frank Woods, 76.

#### Forthcoming marriages

Dr P. J. Daly and Miss P. W. N. Guest

The engagement is announced between Paul, eldest son of Mrs Babs Daly of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and the late Dr John Daly, and Pamela, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Guest, of Mosley, Birmingham.

Mr M. Gelb and Miss A. Hobell

The marriage has been arranged and will take place on April 9 in Houston, Texas, between Morris, son of Mr and Mrs Gelb, of New York, and Amanda, daughter of the late Mr Harry Hobell and of Mrs Valentine Hobell, formerly of Mount Street, Mayfair, London.

Mr J. P. J. Hawkins and Miss S. J. Ansley

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, eldest son of the late Mr and Mrs John Hawkins, and Serena, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jack Ansley of Millennium, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

Mr L. Hoey and Miss G. Smith

The engagement is announced between Lawrence, son of Mr and Mrs B. A. Hoey, of Cowbridge, South Glamorgan, and Kay Walton, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. H. V. Smith of Brampton, Cumbria, and the late Mr Smith.

Mr W. M. Walker and Miss K. Watson

The engagement is announced between William Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. W. Walker of Linupfield, Surrey, and Gillian, youngest daughter of Mrs

Mrs M. J. Garrett, of Glynn, Wrexham.

Mr R. J. Meara and Dr A. M. Garrett

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, only son of Dr and Mrs H. M. Meara of London, SW1, and Amanda, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs M. J. Garrett, of Glynn, Wrexham.

Mr T. H. M. Meara and Dr A. M. Garrett

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# CYPRUS

"The Turkish army may in years to come withdraw from northern Cyprus... but Rauf Denktash's bluff little Ruritania in the north is going to survive in one form or another." So forecasts Robert Fisk in this Special Report which examines the prospects for a reunited island, and reports from either side of the so-called Attila Line.

There are times when the Greek Cypriots seem to live in a world of illusion. Fly into Larnaca on Cyprus Airways and you will find a map in the airline magazine which shows the historic sites of the island. Paphos is there, and Nicosia, and so too is Famagusta and Kyrenia. Only when you read the fine print, however, are you told that you cannot actually travel to Famagusta or Kyrenia or Bellapais or Salamis or anywhere else in the Turkish-held area north of the Attala line.

The illusion is fostered in other ways. All over the southern half of Cyprus, road signs point to places that you cannot travel to. In Nicosia, motorists are directed towards Famagusta or the mountain range north of the city despite the fact that for nine years the front lines of two large armies have cut the roads. The Cyprus telephone directory seems to have been produced in a world of make-believe. There are pages and pages of telephone numbers for Kyrenia, Famagusta and other towns in the Turkish-held part of the island. The Greek Cypriots listed in these pages died - or were killed - almost a decade ago, but the directory still stubbornly insists that their phones are only "temporarily" out of order. After nine years, one has to ask when temporary becomes permanent.

The illusion is both brave and dangerous. That anyone can still believe the island will be reunified in the face of the world's disinterest is something of an achievement. But one day the Greek Cypriots are going to have to agree publicly - as many already do privately - that the Cyprus they once knew is not going to return. The Turkish Army may in years to come withdraw from northern Cyprus but the "Turkish Federated State" - Rauf Denktash's bluff little Ruritania in the north - is going to survive in one form or another.

In a sense, the re-election of President Spyros Kyprianou in February was a mark of the growing sense of reality among Greek Cypriots. Kyprianou's efforts to solve the "Cyprus problem", to re-unify the island, had been lacklustre to say the least. The intercommunal talks held under the auspices of the United Nations had become little more than coffee-and-cake affairs. Kyprianou had promised to avert the world's conscience to the crisis on the island.

But the world grew tired and Kyprianou's two contenders for the presidency - the Rally Party's pro-Western Glafkos Clerides and the Socialist Party's Vassos Lysandrides - claimed that their efforts would have more effect on international opinion. The electorate none the less preferred the



President Spyros Kyprianou, the island's legal head of state.



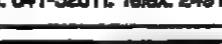
Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, sees two choices - a bi-communal republic, or two republics joined by a non-aggression pact.



Glafkos Clerides



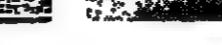
Vassos Lysandrides



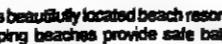
Andreas Papandreou



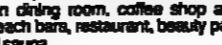
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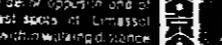
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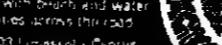
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## MARKET REPORT • by Andrew Cornelius

**BTR attempts dawn raid**

ACCOUNT DAY : Dealings began, March 21. Dealings end, April 8. Contango Day, April 11. Settlement Day, April 16.

The industrial components group BTR made all the early running on the stock market yesterday with its attempted dawn raid on Thomas Tilling, Cazenove, which was acting for BTR woke up a sleepy market after the Easter break by building up a 6 per cent stake about 18 million shares by the close after buying Tilling shares at 176p.

The raid which was intended to buildup a 14.99 per cent stake in Tilling as a prelude to a full bid pushed up Tilling shares by 48p to 175.5p on the day, while shares of BTR crashed 22p to 432p.

The bid also prompted a 4p fall in Bestobell shares to 378p. Bestobell shares have traditionally been bolstered by anticipation that BTR might increase its 24 per cent holding in the company.

BTR aside, the markets proved to be very quiet with the FT Index falling 1.1 points to 654.0 at the beginning of the last week in the long three week April account.

Among the leading stocks the clearing banks were down by between 4p and 10p in a dull market, while the remaining interest stemmed from some

profit taking on the eve of the financial year and special situations.

**Brixton Estates** is expected to launch a counter bid for Percy Bilson, the building company, which is the subject of a £107m takeover bid from Trust Securities. The first closing date for the Trust Securities offer of nine of its shares and 260p in cash for every four Bilson shares is April 20. Bilson has dismissed the approach as "totally unacceptable" but might find a bid from Brixton more difficult to head off. Last night, Brixton did not deny its interest in Bilson.

Gilts were buoyed up by the firm tone in sterling and the prime rate cut by Wachovia Bank in North Carolina. This bank, which is not normally a forerunner in interest rates moves, dropped its prime rate by 10.5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Even before this market was looking for lower interest rates in the United States and speculating that Fed funds could drop to 8.75 per cent from the recent levels at about 10 per cent caused by Treasury

Prepare for some more stock-market action from Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman, of the British Printing & Communications Corporation. He is on the lookout for a video manufacturing business to add to the BPCC stable and says that he will also increase BPCC's 12 per cent stake in cable television company, SelectTV where he is also chairman, if he gets the chance. However he is saying nothing about speculation that he is planning a reverse takeover of Hollis by his privately-owned company Pergamon Press.

Gold mining shares fared strongly among the larger rises of the day, after the firm tone in the gold price - up \$15.50 at \$430. That rise was partly to compensate for the lower dollar, and also based technical factors after the long weekend holiday.

Westland Consolidated was up 44p to 56.5p. Western Areas rose 23p to 383p. Rutherford was 16p higher at 491. East Dagga gained 16p to 289p, and Leslie rose 14p to 283p.

In particular Dowlow, led by Mr David Wickins, the British Car Auctions' chairman, say Cope's directors' salaries went up by 36 per cent last year if

pensions and other emoluments are totted up. Cope says the true figures are an increase of 6.5 per cent last year and 8.8 per cent the year before.

Shares in Saatchi & Saatchi, the advertising agency were a strong market after some bullish news at the company's annual meeting in London. Shareholders attending the meeting were told that the results of a streamlined management structure are beginning to show through and that the growing world market for advertising expenditures mean that prospects for 1982 are very good. Muirhead, the electricals company were down by 5p to 137p on market fears that Tyke the US shareholder plans to sell its stake in Muirhead.

P. Brothertons' shares were down by 14p to 13p on the agreed bid from Therme Electra.

London & Liverpool Trust was another company with shares on the slide by 18p to 412p with investors profit taking after the recent large rises in the company's price brought about by the £28m bid for exclusive rights to score soccer matches over the next two seasons.

# BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY

# BELL'S

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**Investment  
and  
Finance**
**City Editor  
Anthony Hilton**

THE TIMES

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**STOCK EXCHANGES**

**FT Index** 654.0 down 1.1  
**FT Gilts** 80.97 down 0.15  
**FT All Shares** 412.09 up 4.45  
**Bargain** 20.305  
**Ting Hall USM Index** 169.1 down 0.8  
**Tokyo** 8420.34 down 65.48  
**Hongkong** closed  
**New York Dow Jones Average** (latest) 1133 up 5.5

**CURRENCIES**

**LONDON CLOSE**  
**Sterling** \$1.5025 up 190 pts  
**Index** 80.3 up 0.8  
**DM** 5.400  
**FtF** 10.9050  
**Yen** 357.50  
**Dollar** Index 122.4 down 0.3  
**DM** 2.4203 down 69 pts  
**Gold** \$430 up \$15.15  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
**Gold** \$426.75  
**Sterling** \$1.5040

**INTEREST RATES**

**Domestic rates:**  
**Base rates** 10%  
**3 month Interbank** 10%  
**Euro-currencies:**  
**3 month dollar** 9.95%  
**3 month DM** 5%  
**3 month 13% 13%**  
**ECGD Fixed rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme** IV  
**Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, inclusive:** 10.8% per cent.

**PRICE CHNGES**

**APV Holdings** 3p up 13p  
**BP** 342p up 12p  
**Leslie** 283p up 2p  
**Marks & Spencer** 159p up 5p  
**RTZ** 517p up 48p  
**Tilling** T 175.4p up 8p  
**All Electronics** 45p down 27p  
**BTR** 432p down 2p  
**Brit. & Commonwealth** 840p down 20p  
**Exco Int'l** 863p down 20p  
**De La Rue** 570p down 10p  
**Unilever** 830p down 10p

**TODAY**

**Interviews:** A. Schuman, Trident Computer Services;  
**Finals:** Braur, Bruntons (Musselburgh), Christie's, Coates Bros., Fothergill and Harvey, John Jacobs, Phoenix, G. W. Sparrow, Sun Alliance and London Ins., Arthur Woodson Son (Loughborough York Mtn).  
**Economic statistics:** UK official reserves (March), Credit business (P), Wholesales price index numbers (Mar-prov), Retail sales (Feb-final), Housing.

**Zurich date for Romania**

Romania will meet a small group of leading Western creditors in Zurich on April 13 and 14 to review progress on proposals to reschedule \$600m of 1983 commercial debt.

About 8 per cent of Romania's 200 western creditor banks are believed to have responded positively to rescheduling proposals agreed in principle in February between Romania and the steering group of nine banks which has been leading negotiations.

The Zurich meeting will review responses from the 200 banks and could set a signing date for an agreement.

**NEW CHAIRMAN:** Mr Robert Haslam has taken over as chairman of Tate and Lyle replacing Lord Jellicoe who has become a non-executive director following his appointment as chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board. Mr Haslam was formerly vice-chairman of the group. Mr J. O. Lyle has retired as president and a member of the board.

**OIL DEAL:** Mexico will continue cooperating with Venezuela to send crude oil to Central America and the Caribbean. Petróles Mexicanos (Pemex), the state oil company, said Pemex said it will continue the scheme, supplying 160,000 barrels a day to nine countries at 70 per cent of full price, until August at least.

**TRADE DECLINES:** Foreign trade by the world's industrialized countries declined for the second consecutive year in 1982, reflecting global recession, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Exports by industrialized countries totalled \$1,160,000m (£781,144m) last year, down 5.3 per cent from a year earlier. Imports totalled \$1,222,000m, down 6.1 per cent from 1981. The United States experienced the sharpest decline.

**Wall Street  
opens up  
in active  
trading**

New York-Wall Street prices opened higher in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 4.16 to 1,131.76 shortly after the market opened.

Advances led declines 549 to 308 among the 1,289 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

Early turnover amounted to about 7,356,000 shares.

Observers noted the market

firmed late on Monday and that trend carried over at the outset of this session.

Many experts said investors would be keeping an eye on Federal Funds rates to determine whether the Federal Reserve had tightened credit a bit to stem a surge in the nation's money supply in recent months.

Short-term Federal Funds rates dropped to about 9% per cent Monday after surging to 10% per cent late last week.

If the charges remain high, analysts said that might indicate the Fed, which late Friday reported a \$400m increase in the nation's money supply, has indeed tightened.

**Volcker to  
fight curbs  
on Fed**

From Bailey Morris,  
Washington

The US Federal Reserve Board is engaged in a congressional dispute over what it regards as a dangerous attempt by the House Banking Committee to curb its ability to set monetary policy.

Mr Paul Volcker, the central bank's chairman, said yesterday that he would refuse to comply with a House directive that he provide Congress with the bank's detailed objectives for economic growth, unemployment and inflation rates for this and the next three years.

Mr Volcker intends to mount next week a campaign to convince Congress that it would be extremely dangerous for legislators to limit the Fed's traditional independence.

According to an official, Mr Volcker believes that it is only the first step in a move by Congress to begin dictating policy to the central bank.

Federal Reserve officials fear their ability to control both inflation and credit growth would be seriously eroded if Congress attempted to direct the central bank to seek specific economic growth rates.

But Congressional critics of the central bank believe that the Fed's decision to pursue a tight money course early in the Reagan Administration caused the deep recession and provided a good reason to place curbs on the bank's independence.

Mr Fernando St. Germain, chairman of the House Banking Committee, has told Mr Volcker that he is required to provide Congress with the requested information under provisions contained in the 1984 House budget resolution.

Mr Germain and other congressmen believe that if the central bank is required to state publicly its economic objectives then it will not be able to change course unexpectedly and move, for example, to tighten credit controls just as the recovery is picking up steam.

Recent indications that the Federal Reserve may have taken steps to tighten credit, thus putting pressure for a rise in interest rates, in response to a big surge in the money supply, has accentuated the fears of Democrats.

The West is likely to have recorded a deficit last year with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for the first time since the 1960s, the survey says.

The recession has generalized in such a way, the survey says,

that recovery cannot be ex-

**Target company chief condemns move as 'opportunistic'**

# £500m takeover battle looms after BTR's dawn raid on Tilling

By Jeremy Warner

A £500m plus takeover battle loomed in the City yesterday when BTR launched dawn raid in the stock market for 15 per cent of the shares of Thomas Tilling, a conglomerate with medical equipment interests, building materials and oil industry interests.

The raid, only partly successful, was immediately condemned by Sir Patrick Meany, Tilling's chief executive, as "opportunistic". He made clear at a brief meeting yesterday with Mr Owen Green, managing director, that any future bid would be unwelcome. To stand any chance of success, it would have to value the group at well over £500m.

BTR, a fast-growing industrial components group with a stock market value of over £1,000m, employed the stock broking firm of Cazenove to buy 43.6m or nearly 15 per cent of Tilling's shares at 175p each.

It is believed that BTR is prepared to return with a share and cash bid pitched at more than 175p and this helps explain the lukewarm response to yesterday's dawn raid.

BTR was strongly rumoured to be preparing a major bid last Thursday but it was thought that its target would be Burslem Oil. Yesterday's raid on Tilling would appear to rule out that possibility.

A full-scale bid for Tilling now would hit the company at an extremely vulnerable stage.

There has been considerable

Although this was a substantial premium on the 125p at which the share opened in the stock market, Cazenove had managed to buy only 16.5m shares by the close, giving it a stake of just 5.5 per cent.

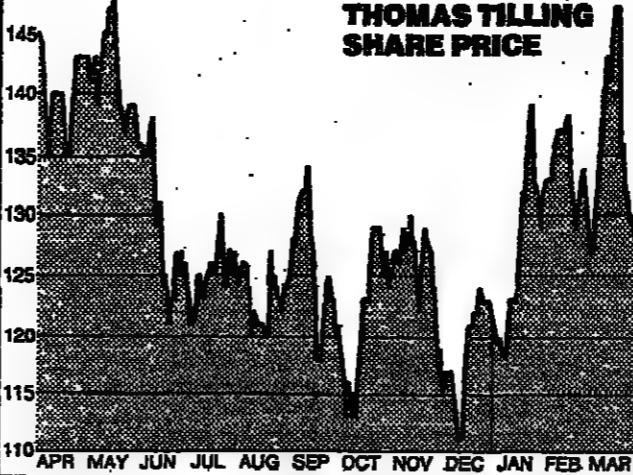
Cazenove told sellers that it was not BTR's intention to mount a full bid but the company refused to confirm this last night.

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City disillusion over Tilling since it reported last month a plunge in yearly pre-tax profits from £73.6m to £43.7m. Sir Patrick said, "Our profits have

been an all-time low mainly because of write-offs in the oil

related businesses. But there is going to be a substantial recovery this year and if there is disappointment in the City, we will certainly be putting it right in 1983."

"There is no synergy between

BTR and Tilling so I can only suppose that it is their aim to come in and break up the company by selling off its assets. Well we can do that as well as they can."

However, city analysts were yesterday pointing out that BTR's style of management has been much more aggressive than that of Tilling over the last five years. Both conglomerates have used substantial quantities of new share capital to make acquisitions but BTR appears to have been far more successful. One analyst said, "BTR has made its assets work a lot harder than Tilling so, if it comes to a battle of management styles, BTR is likely to win hands down."

Any future bid by BTR would be the biggest City takeover attempt since two rival £500m bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland were blocked by the Government just over a year ago. But it would probably escape a Monopolies Commission reference.

The problem has been the banks which stepped into the home-loan market two years ago with promises of a long-term presence, only to pull out with equal haste when the going got tough.

Bank lending on home loans reached a peak last October when it topped £440m but has since fallen below £140m a month. The societies - which warned at the time that mortgage demand is virtually insatiable - are now being forced to pick up this extra lending.

Building society receipts since the beginning of the year have fallen below £400m a month, compared with the £700m required to meet mortgage demand. The societies have been forced to fall back on their liquidity cushion which has dropped from nearly 21 per cent at the end of last year to 18 per cent today. March net receipts were not good and insult also has been added to injury by National Savings Building of the amount which can be invested in the present issue of National Savings Certificates from £2,500 to £5,000.

Banks base rates are still 1.5 per cent above the level of last November when the building societies last changed their rates.

Pressure to increase building society rates is considerable within the council. The restraining factors seem to be the fear of Mrs Thatcher's response (horror stories of the lashing meted out to the banks when they wanted to raise their rates are widespread) - and the desire of the societies to get the legislation they want passed by the next government, if it is headed by Mrs Thatcher.

Barclays is also discussing a bi-lateral link with Yorkshire Bank. It has already announced a similar though not identical link with the Bank of Scotland, Lloyds, the Royal Bank of Scotland and Williams & Glyn's.

Sunlight's original bid, made last June via a convoluted share swap, was worth about £30m or 272p a share.

Initial could easily outbid Sunlight but probably would not pay entirely in cash.

Investors' Notebook, page 22

## Attack on building societies' status quo

By Lorna Bourke

societies remain broadly what they have always been - that is loaded against members playing a proper part in the working of their own mutual societies".

Mr Richard Weir, Secretary General of the Building Societies Association said, "The mechanism for ordinary members to get elected to the board of a building society is already there - the sad thing is that the vast majority of members don't seem interested in exercising their rights". There is a certain amount of apathy on the part of members.

The Registrar of Friendly Societies believes that boards should be responsible to appoint their members while leaving it open to ordinary members to put forward their own candidates".

Lord Young accused the societies of being too keen to maintain the status quo. "The societies have shown themselves to be fearful that they might be made genuinely accountable to their members that they have recently produced their own report designed in general to ensure that the future powers and constitution of building

isolation policies, restricting private investment demand in national economies, not only protracts and deepens the recession but may also dampen the upturn and even put it into reverse.

The survey detects, however, growing awareness of "the great risks now involved in persistently holding on to restrictive anti-inflationary policies". So, the report is not optimistic: "the downturn has lasted two years and the prospects are that a third year will follow with a further slowdown in the rate of inflation and still greater unemployment."

The West is likely to have

recorded a deficit last year with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for the first time since the 1960s, the survey says.

This is because of an export volume push, particularly on the part of the Soviet Union.

## Lasmo in £75,000 pay-off

By Jonathan Davis,  
Energy Correspondent

Shareholders of Lasmo, the independent British oil company, are being asked to approve an ex gratia payment of £75,000 to Mr Hector Watts, the company's former chief executive, who reluctantly resigned last year to make way for a younger man.

A resolution proposing the payment is to be put to the annual meeting to be held at the Barbican Centre on April 26.

The sum was decided upon by a special board committee, and is understood to be about a year of Mr Watts' salary.

In the company's annual report and accounts, Mr Geoffrey Scarle, the chairman of Lasmo, says he strongly recommends shareholders to approve the payment in the light of the company's performance since Mr Watts joined in early 1979.

Mr Scarle says: "Shareholders who have seen the expansion and progress in profitability since 1979 will appreciate what he has achieved". In the last four years Lasmo has grown from a small financial holding company employing less than 10 people to an international exploration and production company with several hundred staff. Pre-tax profits have leapt from £23.4m to £213.3m.

Mr Watts' departure comes after the board's appointment last November of Mr Chris Greaves, a 47-year-old Canadian oilman, to the post of chief executive. Mr Watts had originally expected to retire at the age of 65, but was effectively persuaded to leave earlier, when he was still only 60.

Mr Watts would not comment publicly on the affair yesterday, but Mr Scarle says that the matter has been resolved in a "gentlemanly" manner. He would be personally recommending the payment at this month's annual meeting.

Shareholders in Britain have until 3 pm today to pay the second 115p call on their shares, or risk forfeiture under the terms of the company's controversial privatization last November.

Festival Gastronomique Gascogne April 11th-16th

## Ford claims Sierra March best-seller

Industrial Correspondent

made earlier in March for specific periods of the month." After the first 20 days of March, Ford claimed that its Metro had won 10.7 per cent of sales, and won the new Maestro almost 5 per cent.

Ford said that, within six months of the Sierra's launch, the model had won a forecast 10.5 per cent of a single month's sales. The Metro is likely to be the number two seller, followed by the Ford Escort and Fiesta.

Total new car sales for March, as predicted in *The Times* last week, are about 190,000 compared with



## APPOINTMENTS

## New chief for Lucas finance

Mr. R. Brown has become finance director and treasurer of Lucas Industries in succession to Mr. J. W. Shield who is retiring. Mr. Brown, a director of Lucas Industries, assumes his new responsibilities with effect from May 1.

Mr. David Blackett and Mr. Peter Sullivan have joined the board of N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

Mr. Brandon Gough has been appointed as senior partner of Coopers & Lybrand and chairman of the firm's executive committee.

The following have been admitted as partners of Coopers & Lybrand: Ms. Mollie Bickerstaff, Mr. Philip Collins, Mr. Peter J. Cooke, Mr. Roger Emerson, Mr. Richard North, Mr. Richard H. Phillips, Mr. Glyndwr D. Thomas, Mr. Clive W. Tulloch (all in London); Ms. Jane Gilbert (Birmingham); Mr. Roger Angus (Bournemouth); Mr. Christopher J. Phoenix (Edinburgh); Mr. Gordon Jack (Glasgow); Mr. Jonathon P. Zigmund (Leeds); Mr. Richard A. Wade (Leicester); Mr. Russell B. C. Beeson (Maidstone); and Mr. Philip Wilkinson (Northampton). Messrs Austin Bendall, John A. Hammond, David Liguzas, Richard J. Platford, and Francis J. Pownall have been made directors of Coopers & Lybrand Associates in London and Mr. Victor L. Luck becomes a director in Leeds.

Mr. C. David Watkin, the planning director of Burnet & Hallamshire Holdings, has been appointed chairman of the Property Division, Anglo Overseas Construction Corporation and chairman of the Oil Division, UK Petroleum Products Holdings.

In addition Burnet & Hallamshire's mining division has made the following board appointments within the division's parent company. The Mining Investment Corporation, Mr. James L.M. Pitcairn is appointed joint managing director (Mining Operations), Mr. John E. Hall is appointed director responsible for Mining Europe. Mr. Nicholas J. Hall is appointed director, Mining International and Mr. Kenneth J. Duff is appointed director responsible for the Group's Reclaimed Fu Operations.

## Michael Prest on Opec's debate on developing member countries' economies

## The Gulf looks to investment

Last year the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries incurred its first current account deficit in a decade, and the probability is that Opec's 13 members will collectively import more than they export again this year. So it is understandable that recycling petrodollar mountains has come in recent months to seem the problem of a bygone age.

But there is still an Opec investment problem, and it has revived a long standing debate among oil exporters, particularly in the Gulf.

The debate revolves around how the oil and financial resources of Gulf states with large reserves of both kinds and small populations can best be deployed to develop their economies. The decline in oil prices and production has given a fresh edge to the argument about depletion rates, encouraging those who preferred lower output and more stable revenue.

But equally important when Opec members are withdrawing cash balances from the banking system is the second debate over the merits of return or yield on external assets and liquidity. These two sets of arguments are not merely technical in conservative Moslem countries they imply political differences about the pace and nature of development. For the world as a whole they are about the supply and cost of energy.

The tables show the recent history of oil producers' revenues. Gross revenues accruing to the Gulf exporters fell by almost \$500m in 1982 to \$12.6 billion, and will decline sharply again this year on any reasonable assumption about prices and production. The figure of \$10.3 billion for 1983 calculated here assumes that the prices and production quotas agreed at the last Opec meeting will hold.

For the immediate future, at least the Gulf countries are the ones relevant to the discussion because they account for all the surplus – indeed, in a sense since other Opec members run deficits – and they have choices about how to deploy resources.

Other less fortunate Opec members mainly need to produce as much oil as possible at the highest price.

After running up an investable surplus of \$68.000m in 1981, which came after a record

Deployment of oil producers' surpluses (\$000m)						
	1981	1982(e)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4(b)
<b>Britain</b>						
Sterling bank deposits	400	1,300	500	300	200	300
Eurocurrency deposits	8,800	-8,400	-1,100	-5,400	1,100	-4,000
Government stocks	900	-200	100	200	-400	-100
Treasury bills	—	-100	-100	—	—	—
Other sterling	200	-600	-100	-200	—	-400
	10,300	-8,000	-700	-500	700	-400
<b>United States</b>						
Bank deposits	-2,000	4,400	1,500	5,300	-1,000	-1,400
Treasury bonds & notes	10,900	6,900	2,800	2,700	1,500	1,000
Treasury bills	-500	400	800	-1,500	—	1,100
Other portfolio	4,600	-400	100	300	100	-900
Other	3,300	—	200	600	300	—
	16,300	-8,000	5,200	7,400	300	—
<b>Bank deposits in other industrial countries</b>						
Other investment	-5,100	—	-1,300	-5,900	-4,100	—
other countries	19,500	—	3,000	2,800	2,900	—
IMF & IBRD (C)	2,300	—	500	-400	600	—
Loans to developing	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7,200	—	1,200	1,100	500	—
Total identified	50,500	—	7,900	100	900	—
Unidentified residual	17,500	—	3,100	1,900	9,100	—
Total cash surplus	68,000	—	11,000	2,000	10,000	—

Source: Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin

(a) Opec plus Bahrain, Brunei, Oman, and Trinidad and Tobago; (b) Provisional; (c) Saudi Arabia has since agreed to contribute to the General Arrangements to Borrow.

surplus of more than \$100,000m in 1979, oil producers collectively suffered a deficit estimated at \$15,000m last year. But the bigger and more populous Opec states, the "high absorbers" in the jargon, have actually run deficits totalling about \$60,000m in the past two years. Some oil producers' difficulties therefore antedate the price collapse, although of course they have since deteriorated.

One crucial aspect of that deterioration is how assets have become more and more concentrated in the hands of the "low absorbers". Superficially the cumulative financial surplus of oil producers since 1973 is easily more than \$400,000m. But recent heavy current account deficits have cut the high absorbers' cumulative surplus to almost zero. In other words the \$400,000m is controlled by the Gulf states.

But while revenues have fallen and the concentration of assets has grown, import bills have continued to rise. Mr. Roger Azar, who runs a private investment company in Paris for Arabs, has estimated that total Opec revenues this year will be \$225,000, a drop of 14 per cent from 1982. But Opec expenditure will grow by 7 per cent – admittedly half the rate of the previous year – to \$278,000m.

Most of this substantial potential deficit will be incurred by Opec members outside the Gulf. Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar should run small surpluses. The exception, however, is likely to be Saudi Arabia. As the table shows, the kingdom's policy of halving output to support the oil market has also savaged earnings. It is possible that Saudi Arabia will have a deficit of \$7,000m this year after allowing for outflows of around \$80,000m.

Nevertheless, Saudi Arabia at least has the luxury of choice over how to fund its deficit. Unlike poorer Opec members, it can afford to draw on reserves, slow down expenditure or even just run a modest temporary deficit. Yet the very act of choosing poses problems.

Withdrawal of reserves is one example. Opec as a whole

started to draw on bank balances early last year. There are wide discrepancies in the figures because identifying the origin and destination of funds internationally is hard, the more so if they belong to secretive Arab governments.

But a simple comparison drawn from Bank of England statistics suggests that Opec's \$40,000m in United States and British government securities last year so that the total return could be 20 per cent. Capital gains were also made on stock markets where prices rose by as much as 50 per cent.

At the same time, however, other kinds of investment have been made, albeit at a slower pace. Investment in British government securities was reduced last year, but United States Treasury bonds and notes still proved attractive, even if the quantities bought were smaller. A significant change was in other portfolio investments.

By the same token, income from bank deposits must have declined.

But the most likely outcome of the recent traumatic Opec experience will be a more powerful lobby for diversification of revenues. Gulf oil producers do not want to be at the mercy of either oil prices or foreign investments. They thought Opec solved the first problem, but it created the second. So the chances are that any slowdown in physical economic development will be a passing measure to ease current pressure.

If this is the solution to the Opec investment debate, it implies that the day on which the crucial marginal oil suppliers can afford to pump less crude has drawn closer. And lower depletion rates mean higher world energy costs.

Change in oil revenues (\$000m)

	1981	1982	1983 (early est)	1983 (new est)
Saudi Arabia	115,000	74,000	38,800	44,400
Iran	9,300	15,800	21,000	21,100
Iraq	9,800	9,200	7,500	12,200
Kuwait	15,000	9,100	6,200	10,600
UAE	19,200	14,600	11,300	11,800
Qatar	5,300	4,100	3,200	3,250
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173,600</b>	<b>126,800</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>103,300</b>

Source: based on calculations by Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

## Economic notebook

## Dubious morality of owning your home

Like motherhood and royalty, we have been brought up to believe in the virtues of home ownership. The life cycle of the family is dominated by it. We scrimp and save for the downpayment on our house saddle ourselves with mortgage commitments which all too often dictate our spending according to the vagaries of interest rates. There are millions of people who are slaves to their mortgages and whose work arrangements are subservient to the monthly mortgage repayment.

This brings me to my main suggestion: that subsidies of home ownership be abolished. Under such circumstances people would not mind whether they rented a house or owned one. Market forces would ensure that rental rates would equal mortgage cost plus house price changes. For personal reasons some of us would choose to own rather than rent, but the costs would be the same the way either way. If mortgage relief were abolished, the Rent Act appropriately reformed, the face of the British housing market would be revolutionized. The obsession with owner occupation would be transformed for the better.

At the same time public sector housing should be denationalized so that a genuinely integrated and competitive market in accommodation can develop.

Until the last Budget, it was my impression that the Government was pursuing such a policy. The policy of council house sales plus the limitations on building were major steps in the denationalization of council housing. Rent Act reforms want some limited way to revive the private rental market from the supply side.

In the meanwhile, although mortgage relief was not abolished it was allowed to wither away with inflation and looked as though it was going to die a silent death.

In the Budget the ceiling on mortgage relief was raised by 20 per cent. Maybe Mrs Thatcher has not really developed a sensible housing policy after all. Market economics do not always mix.

Michael Beenstock

The author is Professor of Finance Investment at the City University Business School

INVESTMENT FUND	BID OFFER	BID OFFER YIELD	INVESTMENT FUND	BID OFFER	BID OFFER YIELD	INVESTMENT FUND	BID OFFER	BID OFFER YIELD	INVESTMENT FUND	BID OFFER	BID OFFER YIELD	INVESTMENT FUND	BID OFFER	BID OFFER YIELD
Authorised Unit Trusts														
Ashley Fund	11.3	12.5	Gulf & P. Int.	20.2	21.2	Hill & P. Int.	20.2	21.2	Hill & P. Int.	20.2	21.2	Hill & P. Int.	20.2	21.2
Barclays Fund	75.6	80.0	Do Accru.	—	—	Barclays Fund	75.6	80.0	Barclays Fund	75.6	80.0	Barclays Fund	75.6	80.0
Bathurst Fund	10.2	11.0	Barclays Fund	75.6	80.0									
Bear Stearns Fund	10.2	11.0	Barclays Fund	75.6	80.0									
Bell Pottinger Fund	10.2	11.0	Barclays Fund	75.6	80.0									
Bentall Fund	10.2	11.0	Barclays Fund	75.6	80.0									
Bentall Fund	10.2	11.0	Barclays Fund	75.6	80.0									
Bentall Fund														



## FOOTBALL

# Boniek and the men from Lodz are Poles apart

Turin (Italy) Reuter - The Italian champions Juventus have no illusions about size of the task they face against Poland's Widzew Lodz in the first leg of the semi-final of the European Cup today.

The Poles began the competition as rank outsiders but proved their worth when they reached the last four at the expense of Liverpool, the three-time champions. The beaten team over the two clubs who ended England's six-year domination of the trophy in the last round, Widzew beat out Liverpool 4-3 and Juventus crushing the holders, Aston Villa 5-2.

One Juventus player knows the Poles better than anybody: Zbigniew Boniek, the flame-haired World Cup striker. He left Lodz at the end of last season to join a cast of stars, including six of Italy's World Cup winning team at Juventus. But his form has been generally disappointing and Juventus have often looked like an orchestra of talented musicians lacking a conductor.

In recent weeks, and particularly in their resounding triumph over Villa, the "bianconero" appeared to have found the conductor in Michael Platini, French midfield player. But the garrulous Frenchman was at less than his brilliant best as Juventus crashed 3-2 to neighbours Turin in their last league game.

That defeat all but ended Juventus' championship ambitions and all their hopes now rest on reaching the European Cup final in Athens on May 25. Having spent a small fortune on acece Boniek and Platini, Giovanni Trapattoni, the Juventus manager, knows the club has a lot at stake. "We need to win at least 2-0," said defender Claudio Gentile, reflecting the general air of caution about today's match.

Gentile has the unenviable task of marking Wladimir Smolarek, the Polish international striker, who has been in brilliant form recently and scored in Lodz's last game, a 3-1 victory over local rivals LKS Lodz.

For several World Cup stars - including striker Paolo Rossi and midfielder Marco Tardelli - it will be the decisive moment of a season in which they have rarely hit top form.

For Lodz, it will be an equally delicate test as the team strives to make the jump to eastern Europe for the first time.

The game will be given added bite because it is the first involving two nations since Italy knocked Spain out of the World Cup 20 years ago in a one-sided semi-final. It will also be a chance for revenge for Juventus: Lodz beat them in the '81 UEFA Cup.

If the Italians rise to their best from a packed crowd in the Olympic Stadium, they should have more all on the showings of Rossi, Gentile and Boniek - three players to combine genius with utterly erratic form.

An effort to gain "Vatican support" the Polish players said they would dedicate the cup to Pope Paul II if they manage to teach



Boniek seeking his form

and win the final in Athens. The Poles, who was an avid sports fan in his native Poland, is likely to watch the match on television.

The reported bonus of the Polish team is nothing in comparison with the Italian bonus - 250,000 lire, or 1.1 billion lire (£300,000), will rich.

The Juventus players will get a bonus of 10 million lire (4,800 each if they reach the finals against the winner of the other semi-final in which they have rarely hit top form.

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An effort to gain "Vatican support" the Polish players said they would dedicate the cup to Pope Paul II if they manage to teach

## Bohemians off form

Prague, April 5 - Bohemians again, blotted off the pitch by their fans last Sunday, were unable to demonstrate their strength in the UEFA Cup semi-final first leg against Anderlecht of Belgium tomorrow.

The Belgian Cup winners' Cup champions in 1976 and 1978, will be equally determined to pull their me together after a 2-1 beating at home last Saturday ended a run of games without a defeat.

It was Anderlecht's first defeat since the former international, Paul Hintz, took over as manager and in their place chose to strengthen their slender lead in the Belgian first division. They looked tired with five players in their side who had played in Belgium's 2-1 win over East Germany in a punishing European championship match in April the previous Wednesday.

Bohemians consolidated their lead in the Czechoslovak league with a 1-0 weekend win over Inter Bratislava, but they played well below their usual standard and the opposition did not like it. "We played only as much as we had to do," said the veteran Premysl Kavcik, who missed the match because of injury.

Lisbon, April 5 - The Portuguese league leaders, Benfica, should score easily against a weakened Universitate Craiova, of Romania, in their semi-final first leg here.

## Today's fixtures

7.30 unless stated

**European Cup**

Final, first leg

Widzew Lodz v Juventus (7.30)

Juventus v Widzew Lodz

Cup Winners' Cup

Final, first leg

Aberdeen v Watershed (6.30)

Austria Vienna v Real Madrid (6.30)

UEFA Cup

Final, first leg

Bohemians Prague v Anderlecht (4.05)

UEFA Cup: United v Juventus (4.05)

Scottish premier division

Celtic v Dundee United

Scottish first division

Heart of Midlothian v Queen's Park

Partick Thistle v Falkirk

Dundee v Hearts

Central League: First division: Huddersfield Town v Newcastle Utd; Bradford City v West Bromwich Albion; Doncaster Rovers v Chesterfield; Grimsby Town v Fleetwood Town; Hartlepool Utd v Macclesfield Town; Notts County v Shrewsbury Town; Oldham Athletic v Wrexham; Shrewsbury Town v Walsall; Stockport County v Wigan; Wrexham v Wokingham

Second division

Colchester Utd v Bradford Wednesday; West Bromwich Utd v Coventry City; Wigan v Chesterfield; Grimsby Town v Hartlepool Utd; Macclesfield Town v Walsall; Oldham Athletic v Wrexham; Shrewsbury Town v Wokingham

Third division

Colchester Utd v Wokingham

Fourth division

Grimsby Town v Wellingborough Town

Amateur: Northern League

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